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BOOK NOTES

CONSISTING OF

LITERARY GOSSIP, CRITICISMS OF BOOKS AND
LOCAL HISTORICAL MATTERS CONNECTED
WITH RHODE ISLAND.

VOL. XXI.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER INC., 1904.

PROVIDENCE:
SIDNEY S. RIDER.

1904.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. (RIDER),

X 699601

73 ALMY STREET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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SAURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1904.

Vol. 21.
No. 1.

The January *Century* is a magazine of model beauty, and of superlative excellence. It is well provided with papers for popular readers. These papers are skillfully made interesting; while sensationalism is excluded. But it contains papers of great interest and value to the most severe scholars, and to men and women high in education. Foremost among them, is the account of the discovery of Radium by Madame Curie, a French woman, now holding the chair of physics in a school at Sevres. Then comes the story of a Journey through Nepal, across the Himalaya Mountains, into Thibet, made by a Japanese Buddhist clergyman for the purpose of getting an exhaustive knowledge of Buddhism. The superb paper on "An American Palace of Art" will be of the greatest interest to educated people closely allied to art. Fenway court is the home of Isabella Stewart Gardner, commonly known as "Mrs. Jack Gardner". It is illustrated by 16 half tones, from photographs, of the rooms and the works of art which they contain. These things are unique, and unknown in this country; and they are the product of the golden age of art in Greece and Italy, and France. There is a political article, written by the Editor of the *Century*, which has sterling merit. It is entitled "Cracks in the upper and the nether millstone". It touches the "Safety of the Social Order", and is exemplified by the

Ship Building Trust, and the conviction of Parks. Thus both parties in the tremendous robberies of men are denounced. Then the Editor continues: Let us see what has been gained. The debauch of prosperity has been exposed by the revelation of reckless methods in "high finance." Captains of industry have been reduced to the ranks, and some of them deserved to be drummed out of camp. "The water has been squeezed out" of not a few highly diluted securities; though also in the process, alas! out of many tearful eyes—those of the widow and the helpless and the aged whose trust in trusts has been so sadly misplaced. Great is the conservative value of this long-expected arrest in the mad rush for enormous wealth. It has set the country thinking, and thinking is about the only thing the country had not lately done in excess. It will be well if the thinking goes deep enough—lower than the mere consideration of the financial distress caused by the traders in public confidence, and down to the philosophy of happiness as related to wealth. We are bold enough to believe that through the sorrow that makes us wise we are likely to reach a reaction from the vulgarity of high-piled luxury (now no longer rare enough to give distinction to its votaries) to a new gospel of simplicity and genuineness based on the things most worth having. Meanwhile the power of pretentious

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wealth can never seem to us so real or awe-inspiring as it did before the recent revelations of toy-finance."

The third paper is a collection of unpublished letters with drawings, written and drawn by Thackery and sent by him to the Baxter Family who dwells in the little Brown house in New York city, then still further illustrate the playful, or familiar and lovable sides of the great novelist's character.

Among the great illustrations of pictures in the January *Century* is Murillo's St. Joseph and the Infant Jesus, engraved by T. Cole. This wood cut alone is worth in money far more than the publisher asks for the entire magazine.

After a century of "protective" tariffs", made especially to benefit the American working man, comes this from the *Boston Herald* of 26th December, 1903: A vast throng of the poor of Boston receive food, fuel and clothing at Mechanics' building.

Shops have been for thirty years in Europe continuously open in which Rhode Island sewing machines have been kept constantly for sale at about one-half the price which Rhode Island sewing women have been forced, by a law of Congress, to pay for them.

The report is now current that 500 men have been thrown out of employment within a few days, from the shops in which this "protective" work is done. My illustrious Boston contemporary calls such work "Dumping surplus manufactures", and thus explains it: "As domestic orders had declined, they kept their employes busy in making engines for export, and in order to obtain export orders they were "forced to accept prices which showed losses instead of profit." That is the sum and substance of the whole matter of dumping a surplus of manufactures from a highly protected country on to the markets of the world. The only hope for obtaining

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dividends in such circumstances is for the manufacturers to demand from the domestic consumers sufficiently high prices to offset these losses, thus making the protected part of their business pay the profits on their entire output."

A Boston contemporary thus describes the Springfield *Republican's* opinion of a Rhode Island newspaper position on the long practiced bribery in elections:

"The Springfield Republican thinks it sees in the succumbing of the Providence Journal to the recognition of the employment of money in Rhode Island elections as something that it is useless to attempt to resist a failure of confidence in the success of popular government. Rhode Island yields to this influence as Pennsylvania had previously yielded to the employment of another agency to stifle the honest voice of the people in its elections."—*Boston Herald*.

Four persons whom the writer very well knows have purchased sewing ma-

chines here in Providence for their family use. The first, paid \$19.95; the second, paid \$35.00; the third, paid \$38.00; and the fourth, the least able of all, paid \$65.00. There was no practical difference in the machines; or in the work which could be done with them. Such conditions of business are clearly indicative of the present business morals.

It is the American working men who are chief users of kerosene oil, and the price to them has been increased in one year 25 per cent.

I clip this result from a recent publication: "On the 15th December the Standard Oil Company pays its fourth quarterly dividend for 1903. The dividend was declared lately and is 12 per cent. This makes the total dividend for 1903 44 per cent. Of the \$12,000,000 to be paid to the holders of the stock this quarter John D. Rockefeller will receive \$4,800,000 and William D. Rockefeller will receive a check of \$2,400,000."

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Nearly opposite Aborn street, on Westminster street, a man recently opened a "Quick Lunch". The dimension of his shop was 61x26 feet, giving a floor surface of 159 feet. His rent was \$400.00 a year. He has retired from business, and the place is a "Shoe Black Parlor". The "Boston Store" has a floor surface amounting to about 130,000 square feet. At rent rate which the Shoe Black pays, the rent of the Boston Store would be \$737,100.00. The single tax alone can cure such a wrong.

Business to-day in Providence consists largely in selling second-class goods for first-class prices. A man bought an earthen tea pot at a Dry Goods shop, for the simple reason that there is no longer a crockery shop open in Providence. This tea pot could not be made to stand steadily on a marble table; there was a lurch upon the bottom. It was taken back for exchange, fifty more were shown; but not one perfect pot was to be found among them.

The rubber tubing, manufactured here to-day, is a constant menace to the safety of our houses. It is largely used for gas stoves and for drop lights. In my own house three have burst and two set on fire, within two weeks. Had I not been present my house would have been positively set on fire. The city government should take action at once against such work.

CHAMBERLAIN AND THE AMERICAN SCREW COMPANY OF PROVIDENCE.

The Boston *Herald* of the 24th December has this concerning Chamberlain and his "Screw" business and the English Tariff:

Less than nineteen years ago, in November of 1885, an English politician, speaking in Birmingham, told of his personal investigation into the screw trade. He said that, while he was a member of a firm interested in the manufacture

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of this branch of hardware, their product was made with the aid of an American invention which had been imported from the United States. The product of this firm was brought into competition with similar products from France, Germany, Russia, Austria and Italy, in each of which American screw-making machinery was in use. In the face of such competition this statesman argued the fair traders would say that "we ought to have gone whining about the country asking for protection for this wretched manufacture of ours, which was threatened by foreign competition. Now, what was the fact? The fact was this, that at the time of which I am speaking we sent screws into every country in the world, and no country in the world was able to send screws here." Farther on in his speech this statesman said:

"I traveled abroad at that time, and I went to the French and German and other factories, and I knew all that was

going on, and in every case the wages of the working people making the same article were lower—much lower—in some cases only half of what we were paying, and the time they worked was in every case longer. In France, for instance, they worked twelve hours a day when we were working nine hours. I say in every case; I should say in every case but one. In America the working people got higher wages than they did in England, but the cost of living was very much greater; and their position was really not so good as that of our workmen. Clearly, the working classes in England benefited by our free trade system."

Now, who was this advocate of free trade, this arguer for business conditions unaffected by the national customs house? None other than the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain himself. Perhaps he would now like to answer some of these earlier statements of the value of free trade.

The Martyrs, or the Triumph of the Christian Religion, by F. A. De Chateaubriand, translated from the French by W. T. Walter, of the Edwards College, 2 v. 8 vo., London printed, and sold by the author. This fine copy is bound in wrinkled calf, and is in excellent condition. The translator says, "It appears that certain parts of this work have been considered on the Continent as bearing a political construction; and that, in the person of the tyrant Galerius, the character of the present ruler of France (the Emperor Napoleon) is glanced at with a severity as delicate as it is poignant.

The conference of Galerius and Diocletian in the 16th Book has been considered as a powerful instance of the species of political animadversion." Chateaubriand had been given important public positions by Napoleon. He turned traitor when he first saw signs of a weakening of power and published this book, which Louis 18th declared was worth a hundred thousand men to him. I wish to sell it, price \$5.00.

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All this is merely lying. The *Herald* suppresses the real conditions then stated by Mr. Chamberlain.

By referring to the "Nation", 26th November, 1885, the reader will find this

"On the 12th inst. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain made a speech at Birmingham in support of the Liberal candidates for Parliament, in the course of which he analyzed the dogmas of 'fair trade' which Lord Salisbury had expounded a few days before to the South London Conservatives. Incidentally he let out a secret which will excite some wonder on this side of the water. Mr. Chamberlain, during his business career, was a manufacturer of screws. His success in this line of trade was due in large part, he said, to an American patent. The screw-making machines which he used were in use also in America and on the continent of Europe, but he was able to export screws to all those countries, notwithstanding the lower rates of wages paid in France, Germany and Russia. The secret, which he casually dropped, was this—we quote from the *Standard's* report of the speech:

"At that time the Americans put a duty of 100 per cent. on screws, and in spite of that his firm sent these articles

to America in large quantities. The result was that the American manufacturers came over here and said: 'We are making 100 per cent. on capital; if you continue to send screws to America, we shall, of course, be obliged to reduce our prices. That will shut you out, but it will reduce our profits, which will not be good for either of us. Let us, therefore, make a bargain; we will pay you so much a year to sit still, and not send a screw to America.' Well, they did it, and his firm received a handsome income for years from the American manufacturers, protected, as they were, by the folly and stupidity of protectionist legislation, to sit still, and not send screws to America."

"So the cat is out of the bag—that is, one additional cat. An American company has a patent monopoly for making screws. Not satisfied with this, it gets a duty of 100 per cent. to keep out foreign-made screws. The foreigner still sends screws to our market in spite of the duty. So the American company agree to pay him a yearly bonus not to send screws here, but to leave them in undisturbed possession of their spider's web, to work their will upon all the carpenters and house-builders in the

SCARCE AND GOOD BOOKS FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Letters from the Backwoods and the Adirondac, by The Rev. I. T. Headley, New York, 1850. Paper. \$1.00. Extremely scarce.

Morals of Abou Ben Adhem, Eastern Fruit on Western Dishes, edited by Petroleum V. Nasby, Toronto, 1875. Paper. \$1.00.

Rhode Island Repudiation; or the History of the Revolutionary Debt, by John W. Richmond, Providence, 1855. Price, Cloth, \$2.00.

Paul and Julia or the Political Mysteries, Hypocrisy and Cruelty of the

Leaders of the Church of Rome, by John Claudius Pitrat, Boston, 1855. Paper. Price \$1.00. A scandalous book.

Sketches by Mark Twain (now first published in complete form), Toronto, Canada. Paper. \$1.00.

Life and Times of Frederick Reynolds—The Player—written by himself. Two volumes in one, half red morocco, Philadelphia, 1826. Comprising as the author says, numerous anecdotes relating to fashionable, legal, and political life. Price, \$1.50.

United States. The bonus paid to Mr. Chamberlain by the American Screw Company of Providence, R. I., of course came out of the workmen who paid for these indispensable tools of industry, and the net result was extolled as 'protection to home labor.' Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that, after paying him this bonus for some years, the American Screw Company became greedy, went to Congress, and got the duty raised to a still higher figure, and, thus effectually shutting him out, they were enabled to discontinue the subsidy."

Mr. Chamberlain further said concerning the subsidy paid by the American Screw Company to himself to keep his screws out of this country. "Now I want you to see who are the losers in this thing. Not the American manufacturers, who are able to pay a hundred per cent. per annum upon their capital and to pay us a handsome subsidy. Not the foreign manufacturers, who received the handsome subsidy. The only people who suffered were the working people of

the United States, who had to pay more for every screw that they used, and every manufacture in which screws were used was hampered and trammelled by the additional cost that was put upon these materials. They and they alone bore the burden of this tax upon their industry and their labor. Well, gentlemen, if other people choose to cut off their tails, are we going to be so foolish?"

So much for the veracity of the *Herald*.

Don't for one moment think that men have forgotten the miseries and hardships of last winter because of the actions of the coal operators and the coal miners. Men will never forget it, nor ever forgive it.

The condemnation of the Coal Mines in the interest of the People of the United States is an absolute certainty in the not distant future. The first great act in this country was the freedom of the slaves. The second will be the destruction of private control of anthracite coal.

Mr. Rider offers for sale Wilson's American Ornithology with notes by Jardine, to which is added a Synopsis of American Birds, by T. M. Brewer, including those described by Bonaparte, Audubon, Nuttall, and Richardson—8 vo., cloth, Boston, 1840. Hundreds of plates. It was Jefferson Davis's copy and has his autograph, while at Briersfield, 1845. Price, \$10.00.

In 1853 there was published in London a book entitled "State Churches and the Kingdom of Christ," by John Allen. It was to set forth the "evils of compulsory ecclesiastical systems existing in Britain," and to exhibit liberalization of religion, that this book was written. It is an octavo of nearly 600 pages. It describes Maryland as being "the earliest instance in the new world, and most probably in the whole world of the adoption by a Christian government of the

great principle of complete liberty of conscience." Then contradicts itself only seven lines later by saying, "The Friends also were subjected to sufferings from their religious principles" (p. 360). Rhode Island is also given much note, and Roger Williams described as being more enlightened than most of his contemporaries. This article has this quotation concerning the situation here in Rhode Island in 1654, "We have not felt in this colony, the iron yoke of wolfish Bishops, nor the new chains of the presbyterian tyrants; nor have we been consumed by the o'er zealous fire of the (so called) godly Christian Magistrate. We have not known what an excise means, and we have almost forgotten what tithes are." Reference is made, but without specific page to Bowden's History of Friends in America. This book I will sell for \$2.50.

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Columbus, O., Nov. 17.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision which is taken to mean that Christian Science may be practiced in Ohio.

Some time ago a family by the name of Bishop in Hamilton, O., was tried and acquitted on a charge of manslaughter for having permitted a child to die without giving it medical aid. The State carried the case up on exceptions, and to-day the Supreme Court overruled the exceptions.

The Appellate Court of New York went directly opposite in the Quinby case, at White Plains. The same result will follow, that followed the Decree in the case of a lady against a whisky bottler, who used the lady's portrait for an advertisement. A new law has been enacted prohibiting the using of living people's portraits for advertisements.

The most ridiculous medical humbug of this age is the propagation, by the Boston *Herald* and the New York

Times, of the idea that Yellow Fever can be, and is, transmitted by a mosquito. These eminent pathologists make no claim that this insect can *produce* a case of Yellow Fever; but only *transmit* it. Common sense then would seem to be, that when the *cause* of the Fever is removed, the Fever will cease, and the occupation of the mosquito vaccinator would cease also. When this Fever breaks out in a Texas city, how and why is it confined to that city; are the mosquitos imported there? Strangely enough, for the past ages medical history is filled with just such shams.

In huge letters the *Journal* says: "JUDGES NEARLY CAUSE A RIOT." The first impression under the designation JUDGES would be to a civil Judicial Court. What was my disgust to discover that it was the decision of some men acting as fixing the winning horse in a race at New Orleans.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1904.

Vol. 21.
No. 2.

The *Journal* of the 27th December last prints this concerning the origin of the name Rhode Island:

RHODE ISLAND'S ORIGIN.

In his account of I. B. Richman's recent book on Rhode Island, in the English Historical Review, Louis Dyer discusses the origin of the name "Rhode Island." Agreeing with Mr. Richman and S. S. Rider that the Dutch derivation accepted by Bancroft is palpably absurd, he also rejects the idea that the name took its origin from Verrazano's speaking, in 1582, of Aquidneck Island as "about the bigness of the island of Rhodes." As a matter of fact, Rhodes happens to be more than 10 times the size of Rhode Island, and it would be difficult to find two portions of the earth's surface more totally dissimilar, so that the only reason for supposing that Verrazano's most incompetent comparison influenced the naming of Rhode Island is that it was in print before Aquidneck was so named (1652?). Mr. Dyer refuses to take Roger Williams' statement (made in 1666), that "Rhode Island, like the island of Rhodes, is an island of roses," as a tacit record of the naming of Aquidneck for a remote and unknown island in the Mediterranean.

Such a proceeding would be so completely out of the range of early 17th century thought among colonists that Mr. Dyer thinks it more likely that

Rhode Island was named, like Massachusetts and Connecticut, by the aborigines. It so happened that Aquidneck admitted of a terse and euphonious translation. Its meaning is given, Mr. Dyer argues, in a libellous sentence addressed in 1661 to John Winthrop, Jr., by the Atherton associates, who says: "Roade Island is * * * a roade, refuge, asylum to evil livers." Narragansett bay is the Road near the American Newport, as Cowes Roads lie across to Newport in the Isle of Wight. Road as a refuge for ships is perfectly good English. Aquidneck certainly means the "island in the mouth of the bay," since Eliot applies the word Aquidneck-sick—"the little island in the mouth of the bay," (so Trumbull translates it) to the islet Claudia off the Cretan coast. Substract si as presumably diminutive, and, Mr. Dyer maintains, you have Aquidneck—Rhode Island.

A "road in a nautical sense, is not a "Bay", in the nautical sense. Hence "Narragansett Bay is (not) the road near the American Newport, as Cowes roads lie across to Newport in the Isle of Wight". Bailey's Dictionary, the leading authority, among English Dictionaries, in 1739, thus defines a nautical road: "A place fit for an anchorage, at some distance from shore and sheltered from winds, where ships usually moor,

and wait for a wind, or tide, either to carry them out to sea, or into the harbor." (Bailey's Dictionary, 1730.) Clearly a road, is not a harbor, but it is a way of passage—a road-way, or a roadstead. The *Journal* uses the phrase "*Cowes Roads*", but there is no such place. Cowes is a small city on the isle of Wight, at the mouth of the Medina river, a little stream not navigable, which flows into the Solent channel. It is this channel which forms the "Roads", on which the city Cowes stands. This Roads consists of an inland passage, within the English channel called the Solent, and Spithead. So it is, with "Hampton Roads," in the Chesapeake; it extends to "*Newport*" News, but it has nothing akin to Newport, on Rhode Island. There is no roadstead, in Narragansett Bay; there is a harbor.

The "American Newport" had no existence until the 16th May, 1639. No ship had ever been known to take re-

fuge at *Newport* until after *Newport* had a name.

The Indians called the Island *Aquidneck* years before April, 1637, and called it so then; but at that time no ship had ever been there. Roger Williams asked that men and munitions might be sent there to be used in the Pequot war. It was a base of operation. Williams says the Indians call it *Aquidneck*, but we call it *Rhode Island*. This was two years before Newport in America was planted. The *Journal*, in the above article, says: "Road as a refuge for ships is perfectly good English." This on the 27th December; one week later, on January 3d, it supplies us with this illustration from the Life Saving Station at Point Judith: "The sea is running high, and it would be simply impossible for any craft to approach anywhere near the coast without incurring the gravest danger."—"The men are watching as best they can for signals of any hapless vessels which may ap-

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73 WESTMINSTER STREET.

proach too near the coast."—"The light-house is invisible at even a short distance out to sea—it is impossible to see anything, one hundred feet distant." Why did not the *Journal* at once suggest, "Road as a refuge for ships is perfectly good English?" The "Road near the American Newport" must be such a place. But unfortunately for the *Journal's* theory, the formation of the adjoining lands, which is the formation of a "Nautical Road", do not exist in Narragansett Bay. Here the *Journal* is endeavoring to support Mr. Louis Dyer whose opinions BOOK NOTES had criticised. BOOK NOTES will return to the consideration of Mr. Dyer. This gentleman said Aquidneck means "the island in the Bay", because it is used by Eliot translating acts 27th, 16, for the island Claudia, or Claudia, an islet off the southwest coast of Crete—under the lee—in the roads of which St. Paul's ship took momentary refuge. This is Dyer's statement, but it is not St. Paul's statement. St. Paul said running under

a certain island called "Clauda". He said nothing about "under the lee—in the roads". This is all Mr. Dyer's and is wholly imaginative. There was no refuge in these imaginary roads, for the ship in which St. Paul was a passenger. Instead of relying upon Dyer's statement go and read what St. Paul said, Acts 27th, 16, 41.

The ship had been driven by a north-east wind, the *Euroclydon*, from the south coast of Crete, to the south coast of Claudia, now known as the Island Gozza. There is nothing resembling a roadstead anywhere about this island, nor did the ship find safety there, or refuge. She was driven helplessly from "under the island" about the Adriatic sea, or the Gulf of Venice, and became a total wreck. So much for Mr. Dyer's Biblical accuracy. The place where the ship lay, south from Crete, was not less than thirty-five miles. Consider a roadstead thirty-five miles in width, and not protected from any wind.

Mr. Dyer declares, that *because Eliot*

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used the name Aquidneck, for the island Claudia, there is exceptionally solid ground for insisting that "Aquidneck" means "the island in the Bay". Mr. Dyer continues, "Aquidnesick" means "the little island in the mouth of the Bay". This astonishing nonsense is sustained by the *Journal*. Does the same name, applied to a locality in what is now Coventry, mean "the little island in the mouth of the Bay"; or did a large tract of land, in what is now a part of East Greenwich, thrice deeded by the Indians, by the name *Aquidnesick*, mean "the little island in the mouth of the Bay"? In the light of undeniable facts like these, what becomes of Mr. Dyer's "exceptionally solid ground", for his definitions? Every island in Narragansett Bay had a name given by the Indians. Did these Indian names all mean "the island in the Bay"? If they did not mean it, what reason exists that Aquidneck meant it?

Eliot used the name Aquidneck, for an island, because he had heard that

name used for this island; and he knew nothing of any other name applied to an island. Aquidneck island was celebrated at the time, and very much sought by Massachusetts by the help of Coddingtown.

The *Journal* continues: "Its (Rhode Island's) naming is given, Mr. Dyer argues, in a libellous sentence addressed in 1661 to John Winthrop, Jr., by the Atherton association, who says Roade Island is a roade, refuge asylum to evil livers." If this sentence was "libellous", how could it truthfully give the meaning of the name Rhode Island, as the *Journal* says that it does? But the *Journal's* statement is sheer fiction. Dyer did not use the word or epithet "libellous", nor did he state that the Atherton association were the authors of this "libellous" phrase. Dyer knew that these men were the authors, and suppressed the fact. Now the *Journal* gives Dyer credit for the exposure which BOOK NOTES was the first to point out.

The *Journal* misrepresents, when it

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quotes Verrazano as speaking of Aquidneck. He never mentioned the name; nor make any reference to that island; nor did Hakluyt.

The *Journal* heads its article "Rhode Island's Origin". It is the name of the State, and not the State itself, the origin of which is in question.

The *Journal* makes this astounding misrepresentation; as a matter of fact, Rhodes (meaning the island in the Mediterranean) happens to be more than ten (10) times the size of Rhode Island. As a matter of fact the island of Rhodes contains 420 square miles, while Rhode Island contains 1,306 square miles. So, instead of being ten times the size of Rhode Island, the island of Rhodes is less than one-third the size.

To consider such work as being, historical is outside the realm of reason. It is a tissue of fiction. It can never overthrow the opinion which the writer (Sidney S. Rider) was the first to express that the name Rhode Island came from the Greek *Rhodus*, and was given

by Roger Williams, and his companions, in 1637, they having seen the utterance, or paragraph, in Hakluyt, and followed it. The writer may change his opinion, but it will take something much more honest, and resting upon much sounder foundations. The *Journal* is again under obligation to BOOK NOTES, for its historical rottenness will now be preserved in all the great historical libraries in this country.

The Boston *Herald* has supported the nonsensical "medical" idea that a mosquito can vaccinate a person with the yellow fever. On the 28th December it published an elaborate leader entitled, "Nothing so Solid as Fiction"; in proof of which it gives several illustrations, this being the first:

"To take, for instance, as familiar an example as the mosquito. We have been bitten by him from our tenderest years and exercised by him alike in the saintliest and profanest sanctuaries of our being. But how much did this ever

Exiles in Virginia, with observations on the conduct of the Society of Friends during the Revolutionary War, 1777-1778. These Quakers were banished from Philadelphia. 8 vo., $\frac{1}{2}$ Turkey Mor. Phila., 1848. \$3.00.

The Lancashire Dialect; or the adventures and misfortunes of a Lancashire clown in a Dialogue. To which is added a Glossary of Lancashire words and phrases paper. Folding colored plate London, N. D. Printed by William Cole, Newgate St., London. Price 50 cents, post paid.

Apparently that was a fine exhibition of political foresight on the part of Senator Gorman, the organizer of the Democrats in the senate, into a force to stop the ratification of the Canal Treaty with Panama; prevent the construction of the Canal at Panama; and impeach President Roosevelt. The political shrewdness of Senator Gorman has hitherto been considered a "thing apart". That phrase lacks just two words to correct. His political foresight was "a thing apart from reason".

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teach us about him in his actual essence, joys, sorrows and habits till an elect class of revealers appeared on the planet, who, following him up with the microscope, detected what a chest of tools—awls, files and saws—he carried in his miniature head, what a music box, surpassing the Swiss, he was endowed with in his breathing apparatus, and what an example he set to the American board of missions in the way of zeal in propagating to the remotest ends of the earth the peculiar tenets of yellow fever and other creeds of Mahometan ravage. Before that, despised for his insignificant size, though admitted to be prickly as a nettle, he now loomed up a veritable portent along with the cyclone, Tammany and the plague."

Certainly nothing more clever in the way of satirical contempt for this ridiculous medical nonsense has ever come under my notice.

Because the Republican Attorney General, Stearns, cannot find evidence of bribery in James A. Williams's report, submitted to Governor Garvin, a Democrat, the Pawtuxet Valley *Gleaner* ridicules the idea of bribery in elections, and in the General Assembly in this

state. The *Gleaner* is one of those newspapers selected by a Republican General Assembly to print the laws, for a consideration.

It gives me positive delight to find occasional evidence that somebody reads BOOK NOTES. Here's from the Olneyville *Times*:

RIDER'S BOOK NOTES speaks of "Jonathan Edwards, a leading clergyman here in New England between the years 1627-1758." Either Mr. Rider or the printer made a mistake, or Jonathan Edwards lived longer than most ministers. It was a typographical error which the writer overlooked.

A correspondent sends this request: "Providence, December 22, 1903. I wish you would point out in "Book Notes" some of the mistakes in the article in last Sunday's Journal, entitled "Early Days in Providence." Yours truly."

My time is limited. The article is the veriest nonsense. That kind of "history" has but the life of the single day that the newspaper itself lasts.

The *Journal* of the 22d October published nearly half a column concerning

SCARCE AND GOOD BOOKS FOR SALE BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Letters from the Backwoods and the Adirondac, by The Rev. I. T. Headley, New York, 1850. Paper. \$1.00. Extremely scarce.

Morals of Abou Ben Adhem, Eastern Fruit on Western Dishes, edited by Petroleum V. Nasby, Toronto, 1875. Paper. \$1.00.

Rhode Island Repudiation; or the History of the Revolutionary Debt, by John W. Richmond, Providence, 1855. Price, Cloth, \$2.00.

Paul and Julia or the Political Mysteries, Hypocrisy and Cruelty of the

Leaders of the Church of Rome, by John Claudius Pitrat, Boston, 1855. Paper. Price \$1.00. A scandalous book.

Sketches by Mark Twain (now first published in complete form), Toronto, Canada. Paper. \$1.00.

Life and Times of Frederick Reynolds —The Player—written by himself. Two volumes in one, half red morocco, Philadelphia, 1826. Comprising as the author says, numerous anecdotes relating to fashionable, legal, and political life. Price, \$1.50.

the death of Mary F. Otis. HAD NO DOCTOR. Died of Pncumonia, WAS GIVEN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TREATMENT. A few days later came the death of ex-Mayor Frank F. Olney from the same disease, Pneumonia. Mr. Olney was sick almost the precise number of days that Miss Otis was sick. He was attended by two regular physicians and two trained nurses. He went from time to eternity as speedily as did Miss Otis. These four medical people were there to prevent his exit and retard its acceleration. Did they do it? Not for one single moment. Nevertheless, the cost was ten times as great as in the case of Miss Otis. The *Journal's* account of Miss Otis and her treatment and condition is neither more nor less than sheer fiction. I touch the question of money merely because it is continually thrown at Christian Science people, that all they are after is money.

A child died at the Rhode Island Hospital on or about the 28th December. The death was published in the *Journal*,

No magazine in this country is so absolutely necessary to an American business man as is the "American Monthly Review of Reviews". Here is a summary of the contents of the January issue:

The country's business outlook is a subject of compelling interest at the beginning of the new year. This fact is recognized by the *Review of Reviews*, which devotes a large part of its January number to a survey of the situation. "The New Year: Prosperity or Depression?" is the title of a group of articles in which C. Kirchhoff, the editor of the *Iron Age*, treats of "The Outlook for Steel and Iron," R. W. Martin of "The Prospect for Railway Earnings," Charles M. Harger of "Good Crops and Good Times in the West," and F. W. Hawthorne of "The Promise of 1904 for

but the date was not given in the *Journal's* death list. No Christian Science healer was called, so far as appears by the *Journal's* statement. Will this valuable newspaper please inform an ignorant mass of its readers that the child died under the care of a legal practitioner, drugs included?

The discharge of "Help" is becoming frightful here in Providence. One concern discharged 600 men; another 400; and still another 500. It is not a clipping of wages, but a total extinction of wages. And the Home Market Club of Boston is urging men to be on the watch in securing "Indirect Subsidies".

In another way, but not less unprincipled, stands Senator Hoar. No senator can exhibit the infamous wrongs of measures proposed more graphically than Mr. Hoar, and no senator will more steadily support them by his vote. His action gives the lie to his words at every session.

Trade in General." The same number has an illustrated article on "The Status of the Southwestern Oil Industry," by Day Allen Willey; an account of the long and successful fight waged by science against the Texas cattle fever, by Professor Charles S. Potts; and the story of English walnut culture in southern California, by Elizabeth A. Ward. The magazine is also unusually strong in its biographical articles; the character sketch of Elihu Root, the retiring Secretary of War, by Walter Wellman, is especially noteworthy, while the career of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, the investigator of the postal frauds, is attractively presented by Clarence H. Matson, and the life and work of the late Herbert Spencer, the great English philosopher, are sketched by Professor F. J. E. Woodbridge.

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BOOKS FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER, 73 Almy Street.

Official Papers printed for the common council of the city of Boston. City and Police acts. 12 mo., pp. 139, Boston, 1822. Price 65 cents postpaid.

Plays, by Anna Cora Mowatt. 12 mo., Boston, 1855. Price 60 cents.

Mimic Life, or Before and Behind the Curtain, a series of narratives by Anna Cora Ritchie, formerly Mrs. Mowatt. 12 mo., Boston, 1856. Price 75 cents.

Biographical sketch of Gen. Joseph Warren, embracing the prominent events of his life, and his Boston orations of 1772 and 1773, together with the celebrated eulogy pronounced by Perez Morton at King's chapel in 1776. 12 mo., cloth, Boston, 1857. \$1.00.

Plants of Boston and its Vicinity, with occasional Remarks, by Isaac Bigelow, 3d Ed. with a Glossary of Botanical Form. 12 mo. Boston, 1840. \$2.00.

On the 4th January, 1753, there appeared the first number of a little periodical, to be issued weekly, as the *Spectator*, was issued, entitled "*The World*", edited by Adam Fitz Adams.

This was a pseudonym, the Editor's real name was Edward Moore. "*The World*" was published four years. It died 28th December, 1756, and Mr. Moore died 28th February, 1757. In 1803, an edition of "*The World*" was published in four volumes, 16 mo., in Philadelphia. There is at the close of the 4th volume an index of authors of the Essays contained. Of these Mr. Moore wrote 61. Sir Horace Walpole 9. The Earl of Chesterfield 16. Soame Jenyns and other distinguished men were contributors. Mr. Rider offers a set well bound in old calf for sale. Price \$2.00.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

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} SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1904.

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THE PLACE COMMONLY CALLED GOATOM.

Almost the first document printed in the Providence Early Records is a record of land laid out to Thomas Clemence, by the Town Surveyor of Providence, in January, 1671, as we now reckon time. In this record are references to two localities. "The place commonly called Goatom" and "The Hill commonly called Solatary Hill". (Prov. Early Records, V. 1. p. 8.) In a former BOOK NOTES the writer endeavored to fix these localities; and concerning one of them, Goatom, suggested a commonplace origin of the term; but this origin now strikes the writer as being so far wrong, that he comes again to the question (BOOK NOTES 9. 112). The location then fixed upon was doubtless sufficiently correct, to wit, the land in Olneyville, North of the Woonasquatucket river, upon which the Atlantic Mills now stand, and extending down and including the Fletcher Mills. It must have been in those early days an exceedingly beautiful valley.

Goatom, is an English corruption of the name of a village in Nottinghamshire, England, *Gotham*. It was given to this locality by men who came from that country, and who were familiar with the ancient history of the English village. It came from the "Merie Tale of the Mad Men of Go-tam", for so

runs the title of the earliest known printed copy of this distinguished publication, which was written by Andrew Borde about 1560. He was a native of Gotam, the English village, which lies six or seven miles south from Nottingham. (Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis*. Bliss Ed. 1, 170.)

Dr. Andrew Borde, for he was a physician, founded his "Merry Tale" upon a transaction which took place at Gotam, or Gotham, on the 3d October, in the 24th year of Henry VIII. This is the transaction:—"At a last Holden, at Westham for the purpose of preventing unauthorized persons from setting nettes, pottes, and innoyances, or anywise taking fish, within the privilege of the march of Pevensey, the king's commission was directed to John prior of Lewes, Richard abbot of Begeham, John prior of Myehillym, Thomas Lord Dacre and others." Mr. Timbs relates that this meeting was held at Gotham (*Curiosities of History*, 180). Thus it appears that "Gotam" and "Westham" were in effect the same locations. "A last holden" meant "day of meeting". The 24th of Henry VIII, was 1532-3. From the record it is conclusive that from the year 1532 until 1630, the name had always been spoken Go-tam.

Frederick I. Furnivall, one of the most learned of recent English philologists, gives this title, "Merie Tale of the Mac

Men of Gotam", as being the correct title of the only existing copy, that in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, printed in 1630. But other editions had existed since 1565 (*Notes and Queries*, 8th Series, V. 10, p. 211). The word was divided thus, *Go-tam*, the accent being on the first syllable. The transition was easy, to *Goatom*, as our earliest settlers wrote it. It is a serious tale of the wild silliness of fools; for details of ridiculous vagaries, the reader is referred to *Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*; also to *Notes and Queries*, 1st Ser., V. 2, 520; also to *Wheeler's Noted Names of Fiction*, p. 154.

While it is not necessary to my present purpose to enter upon the growth, development or genuineness of these tales, for the reason that whether true or false, that question changes not the force of my derivation, nevertheless it may not be without interest to give a few specimens of these tales.

In the year 1613, William Laud, who subsequently became Archbishop of Canterbury, was President of St. John's, Oxford, and a Royal Chaplain. There arose a frivolous controversy at Oxford, in which at last, leading men became entangled, and Laud among the rest. In order to throw ridicule upon the controversy Laud wrote a satirical account of "the Foundation of Gotam college". In writing the name, Gotam, Laud followed the spelling of the Bodleian copy. Moreover, he says that Gotam was "commonly so called in the mother tongue of that place." (*Notes and Queries*, 3d Ser., V. 5, p. 2.)

The founder of the College of Gotam "resolved to build the college in the air to save charges", "he got up into a tree, and borrowed a rook's nest for a cushion, to see the plot of the building, and the foundation laid" (*Notes and Queries*, Ser. 3, V. 5, p. 2). "When the King's Messengers arrived at Gotham they found the inhabitants engaged in

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endeavoring to drown an eel in a pool of water"; others were engaged in dragging carts upon a large barn to shade the wood from the Sun; others were engaged in hedging a cuckoo, which had perched upon a bush; the men had surrounded the bush, holding each other by the hand to prevent the cuckoo from escaping; in short they were all employed upon some foolish way or other, which convinced the King's Messengers that it was a village of fools." (Notes and Queries, 1st Ser., V. 2, p. 520.)

In 1636, Englishmen came here to plant the town of Providence. Their plantations soon covered the banks of the fresh water streams, which here flowed into the salt waters of the Bay, and among them was the Woonasquatucket; it came then as it comes now, in the lowlands, lying between Notaconkanet, and Sky High, now called Mount Pleasant. The situation suggested at once the action of the men of the town, which several of them had so recently left, in Henry VIII's 24th year,

concerning fishing in the stream and the "preventing of unauthorized persons from setting nettes, pottes, and innoyances or anywise taking fish within the March of Pevensey". The river, and the lay of the land, along the Woonasquatucket, at once brought to mind the action of the wise men of Gotam, with which they had been familiar all their lives, and which name Laud, had twenty years before, stated was pronounced as it stands at the head of this note—Go-tam.

A word may be fitly spoken concerning "the Hill commonly called Sollatary Hill". It stood until quite recently in Olneyville, behind the building in which the Olneyville Library is located. This Hill, rising out of lands so flat standing solitary, and alone at some distance from the surrounding ranges, is suggestive at once of thought. In former ages a glacier came down from the north resting here between the great hills Notaconkanet and Sky High, the Indian name of which I do not know; by the

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making of this glacier the bed of the Woonasquatucket and Solitary Hill was formed. Not a vestige of this Hill now remains, but the scratches of the glacier still exists upon the rocks of the Hill Sky High.

The writer of Book NOTES is the author of a Historical Tract, entitled "The Forgeries connected with the Deed given by the Sachems Canonicus and Miantinomi to Roger Williams of the land on which the Town of Providence was planted." 4to. 128 pages, containing a map of a part of the lands, from an original manuscript, thus for the first time in print.

The fact of these Forgeries, thus for the first time ever suggested, is now a fixed fact in Rhode Island History. It can never be overthrown. It throws a flood of light upon the actions of men in the earliest days of the planting.

The subject of this Tract is treated under nine heads:

- I. The system of land tenure which the men who Planted Providence left behind them in England.
- II. The Indian Deed of the Providence Lands from Canonicus and Miantinomi to Roger Williams, and the two recorded copies of the same.
- III. The development of the evidence of individual holdings of land in the Providence settlement—the evolution of Deeds.
- IV. The grounds upon which rests an opinion that a Forgery exists in connection with the original Deed.
- V. Some of the political changes which happened in the Providence Town Council in 1662 and 1663 and their results.
- VI. A consideration of the method of development of the conspiracy from 1638 to 1663; and the real beginning of the great struggle for the possession of the land.

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VII. The legal struggle both here and in England on the part of the Harris partners.

VIII. The continuation of the struggle in England, and the final failure. What would have happened to Rhode Island had Harris and his partners succeeded—Extinction.

Few copies remain unsold. Originally there were 250 copies in the edition. The author would like to sell the few remaining, that they might be doing good historical work in all the great libraries. They will be sent post free anywhere in the United States for \$2.00. They shall never be a "drug" in book shops, nor sold by the pound.

The map of 1677 of the country purchased by Roger Williams from the Sachems, issued by Mr. Rider for this *Tract*, has been heretofore unknown. It is the earliest map existing. It locates the dwellings of many of the earliest settlers, affixing their initials to these localities. This map is of very great interest; it alone is worth the price

asked for the *Tract*. There are a great many things to be learned from it; one is, that Kettle Point was on the opposite side of the Bay from what it now is. Field's Point is a modern innovation. Whatever reason for the name existed on this side, cannot of course exist for the place where it now is. How did the name get across the river?

A family in Providence by paying Ten Dollars (\$10.00) a year for water is entitled to use Fifty Thousand gallons. For the year 1902 my family used 17,820 gallons, which, at two cents per 100 gallons, the city's price, would cost \$3.56. We were made to pay for it \$10.00. For the year 1903 we used 2,849 cubic feet. The Department counts 7½ gallons in a cubic foot. Thus my family used in 1903 twenty-one thousand, three hundred and sixty-eight gallons (21,368), which, at two cents per 100 gallons, would cost \$4.27. We were obliged to pay \$10.00 for it. How long is the city of Providence going to continue such an outrage?

Exiles in Virginia, with observations on the conduct of the Society of Friends during the Revolutionary War, 1777-1778. These Quakers were banished from Philadelphia. 8 vo., ½ Turkey Mor. Phila., 1848. \$3.00.

The Lancashire Dialect; or the adventures and misfortunes of a Lancashire clown in a Dialogue. To which is added a Glossary of Lancashire words and phrases paper. Folding colored plate London, N. D. Printed by William

Cole, Newgate St., London. Price 50 cents, post paid.

Note how few die by Pneumonia at the hand of "legal" doctors, and how few at the hand of Mothereddyites—the *Journal* gives the record—a young man, one Waterman, a doctor, drugged him; he kept himself alive two days; another one at Woonsocket lived two days. No Mothereddyite killed him—a "legal" doctor drugged him.

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Because a Republican Attorney General in Rhode Island fails to find evidence of bribery by his own party in a recent State election, the *Boston Herald* and the *Boston Transcript* denounce Gov. Garvin for ever having started such a question, and now damn him for again alluding to the matter of bribery. Because Deitrich, and Driggs, and the Ohio scoundrel, and Heath go unpunished, these papers might as properly urge the indictment of Bristow. Such is the music of political justice. Now comes Herbert W. Ladd, twice Governor of Rhode Island, in recent years, in a letter to the *Sunday Journal*, and declares that "Republican money is not used to buy Republican voters, but Democratic." Having been through two elections, and failed of election by the people, Mr. Ladd must know where the Republican money went. This fact Gov. Ladd urges as a logical reason why Gov. Garvin, a Democrat, is "*a nasty bird that fouls its own nest*", because he complains that Rich Republicans buy Poor Democratic voters; and is equally severe upon the Poor Democratic voter who sells his vote. Gov. Ladd should publish a treatise on logic for the primary schools. So "Republican money is not

used to buy Republican voters". Isn't it? When a voter is bought, and votes the Republican ticket, is he not counted a Republican?

Dr. Sims Woodhead, an English physician, according to the newspapers, a Doctor of some note, has been delivering an address in Philadelphia on curing tuberculosis, usually called *consumption*. The remedies he uses, and urges, are "rest, fresh air, and simple nourishing food", the "prime necessity is out-door life". It is ridiculous to call such a "cure" as that "medical practice". It is the abandonment of medical practice, and it teaches that all the work done by medical men in the past forty years has been worse than folly—in truth, no better than manslaughter. It is not a year since Dr. Shradly, one of the most distinguished physicians in this country, declared the same facts which now this English Doctor declares. It is time that Druggery came to an end. The whole system will go and dwell with astrology, and the transmutation of metals into gold. Such "medical" practice was in truth little else than the latter all these past years.

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SIDNEY S. RIDER, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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Life and Times of Frederick Reynolds —The Player—written by himself. Two volumes in one, half red morocco, Philadelphia, 1826. Comprising as the author says, numerous anecdotes relating to fashionable, legal, and political life. Price, \$1.50.

It is positively refreshing to read this paragraph, written by Henry Loomis Nelson in the Boston *Herald* of the 11th January, 1904:

"The vice of sordid politics is the prime creation of the party in power. It may be that another party would have done the same, but it is doubtful if the moral descent would have been made by any party not given over to protection, to the theory that the government's taxing power should be employed for the pecuniary benefit of private individuals."

Buying Congress to make laws under which a manufacturer, under any pretext, can make the American people pay twice as much for an American made sewing machine, as an Englishman is supplied with the same machine—can result only in the destruction of the U. S. Government, and it ought to result in its destruction.

It is a positive pleasure to note the great advance, as a newspaper, which the *Rhode Islander*, published weekly in East Providence, has made at the open-

This same paper, on the 29th December, stated that the deaths in New York city during the week preceding was 272; and for the week before that the deaths were 269. These figures had never before been reached—not one of these deaths were caused by the employment of a Christian Scientist, according to the *Journal*: that is, had one died having employed a Christian Science practitioner, this newspaper would have kept us informed of the fact; but every one died under the manipulation of a Medical Scientist legally authorized by the General Assembly to cure us. Then comes the *Journal* and says these legal scientists "*Hope sharp weather will come and stop the deaths*", they having tried and failed. Suppose that the Christian Science practitioners had been in at the deaths of 541 people from one

ing of the current year. The people of East Providence are to be congratulated upon it.

Legally a Highway is a passage or road through the country, or some parts of it for the use of people; whenever a highway is impassable the people have a right to pass over adjacent lands. A highway is to be used equally, so far as a right is concerned by him who walks, and him who rides. Many are forced to walk, never being able to own a horse, or an automobile. A street, or road railway, makes a highway useful to vast numbers of men and women who can never own horses or automobiles, and who, but for these street cars, could practically never use a highway. Go forth, on one of those suburban cars over the country roads which once you slowly paced with a horse and buggy, and note the difference. Actually a hundred men now use these highways, when, in my own days, in comparison, not ten men used them.

disease in a single city, the *Journal's* printing press would have run without the aid of steam.

The writer was within the State Prison within the week. No mittimus nor warrant was pinned to my coat collar. I was upon a matter of historical research into a matter of much interest. I failed as yet to get satisfaction, so far as "history" was concerned; however, I obtained satisfaction in quite another way, and not less keen. The prison never "smelled" so sweet, and clean, before in all my visits. It was a positive pleasure to walk in its atmosphere. Whether I should have observed the facts, had a mittimus, or a warrant been pinned to my coat collar, I cannot say—nevertheless, it was clean and pure. There is nothing vinegar nor honey in this note.

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Official Papers printed for the common council of the city of Boston. City and Police acts. 12 mo., pp. 139, Boston, 1822. Price 65 cents postpaid.

Plays, by Anna Cora Mowatt. 12 mo., Boston, 1855. Price 60 cents.

Mimic Life, or Before and Behind the Curtain, a series of narratives by Anna Cora Ritchie, formerly Mrs. Mowatt. 12 mo., Boston, 1856. Price 75 cents.

Biographical sketch of Gen. Joseph Warren, embracing the prominent events of his life, and his Boston orations of 1772 and 1775, together with the celebrated eulogy pronounced by Percz Merton at King's chapel in 1776. 12 mo., cloth, Boston, 1857. \$1.00.

Plants of Boston and its Vicinity, with occasional Remarks, by Isaac Bigelow. 3d Ed. with a Glossary of Botanical Form. 12 mo. Boston, 1840. \$2.00.

On the 4th January, 1753, there appeared the first number of a little periodical, to be issued weekly, as the *Spectator*, was issued, entitled "*The World*", edited by Adam Fitz Adams.

This was a pseudonym, the Editor's real name was Edward Moore. "*The World*" was published four years. It died 28th December, 1756, and Mr. Moore died 28th February, 1757. In 1803, an edition of "*The World*" was published in four volumes, 16 mo., in Philadelphia. There is at the close of the 4th volume an index of authors of the Essays contained. Of these Mr. Moore wrote 61. Sir Horace Walpole 9. The Earl of Chesterfield 16. Soame Jenyns and other distinguished men were contributors. Mr. Rider offers a set well bound in old calf for sale. Price \$2.00.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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THE SINGLE TAX.

In the light of what the newspapers have printed in past years concerning the idea of the Single Tax, conceived and advocated by the late Henry George, the following article, which consists wholly of extracts from an editorial in the *Wall Street Journal* of January 22, 1904, is interesting reading:

"Rich men feel that the tax placed upon their investments in certain securities is not only a tax upon thrift, but upon commercial enterprise. So keen is their feeling of the essential injustice and economic unwisdom of the tax on personal property, that many of them feel justified in resorting to various expedients to evade the tax."

"The same objection is raised to the personal property tax as to the income tax, that it puts a premium upon dishonesty, and unfairly increases the burdens of the honest man."

"We are not now arguing the question of taxation, viewed either economically or ethically. Our purpose is simply to point out the fact that is becoming more evident every year that with the increase in the assessments upon personal property, there is an increasing popular antagonism to them. In fact some people who, ten years ago, associated Henry George's name with all that was most terrifying in theories of socialism are being driven to consider some of the

merits of his doctrine of the single tax on land. Anything to get rid of the tax on personal property."

"The bulk of the revenues required for the national government are obtained by indirect taxation, by duties levied on imported merchandise, these duties being so imposed as to furnish protection to American industries. There are obvious advantages in indirect taxation. Its burden is not immediately felt by the people taxed. They pay the taxes without knowing it. For the taxes imposed on imported merchandise not only increases the prices of the goods imported, but also the prices of the goods manufactured here, but which are protected by the duties imposed upon similar articles produced abroad. It is only when the people occasionally learn that they are paying more for domestic goods than these domestic goods are exported and sold for abroad, that they begin to realize the true character of this kind of taxation, and their irritation is not always removed by the consideration that "protection" advances the wages of American labor."

"Governor Odell has more than once congratulated himself and the state on the success of his policy in raising most of the revenues required by the state from indirect sources, thus reducing direct taxation to a minimum, but the interests which have to pay these indirect taxes feel that they are made to

bear burdens which are not common to all the people."

"Owners of land, on the other hand, do not relish the idea that land should be made the only object of taxation, and it was to relieve the land from this inequality, as well as to increase the revenues, that other kinds of property were sought out for purposes of taxation. Yet there are reasons why taxation of land is, in many ways, the most desirable kind of taxation. For one thing it cannot evade taxation. The land cannot move away or its owner conceal the property. Then it can be equitably assessed. Moreover, the tax does not rest entirely upon the owner. It is distributed, in one way or another, upon all the people. For instance, the lessee of a house really pays the tax, not the lessor. It is included in the rent. The poor man, who owns no land, may pay taxes indirectly not only in the rent, but in the prices he pays for the food he consumes, for the tax enters into the price."

"It is for this reason that many are becoming more and more attracted to the idea of confining at least state and municipal taxation to land. We repeat that we are not arguing the question, but trying to state what appears to be a change in public opinion on this subject. But it is evident that if taxes are to be confined to land, one cardinal principle of the Henry George theory will have to be adopted."

Such language is extraordinary as coming from the leading financial newspaper in this country. Mr. Charles Francis Adams is also an advocate for, and a believer in, the "Single Tax". Hitherto men who have believed in this principle have been regarded as little better than idiots, or anarchists.

The Providence Athenæum, is not a public library in any sense; its use is confined to its stockholders. The public are not permitted the slightest use. Nevertheless, it has been never taxed nor

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made to pay the custom's duty on English books. In Boston, Mrs. Gardner has been made to pay \$190,000 duty on her works of art, because she has not kept her agreement to make her collections open to the public. The case is the same with the Athenæum. A friend, Mr. William H. Potter, knowing well the necessity of reference to historical books, under which the writer rested, unsolicited sent to the writer a written permission to use one, of two shares which he owned, of Athenæum stock, on which many years of taxes had been paid; and not one book taken out. The librarian (then Daniel Beckwith) refused me the occasional use, unless Mr. Potter transferred the share to me. Such work is abominable. Scholars, for reference, should have the use of libraries, which go untaxed, and which buy books duty free.

There has been an interesting case, in the Supreme Court, concerning a lawyer's fees. The Lapham estate sued for a fee of \$10,000. It was left, not to a

jury, but to a judge. The Judge, DuBois, gave judgment for about \$7,500. This matter has recalled some incidents in my own history. I employed a lawyer to do a certain specified work, which covered the writing of a single page of law cap. The lawyer charged \$250.00, which I paid; again, I employed a lawyer to do precisely this same work. It covered exactly one page of law cap as before. This latter lawyer charged exactly \$4.50. He is now living and will read this note. Upon another occasion, in order to help a most deserving, and hard working woman, I prepared, and filed in court, certain papers. At the suggestion of a Supreme Court Judge, a lawyer agreed to perform the *court* work for this woman, for \$5.00. She went with the money. She had been paid for a long term of nursing, on that day. The lawyer got from this woman \$40.00 for himself; and \$5.00 for the *useless work* of another lawyer, in all \$45.00, for work he had agreed to do for the woman for \$5.00. It took her entire earnings for weeks to pay his demands.

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The writer is in favor of a most stringent law obliging owners of estates in this city to clear the snow, and ice, from the sidewalks adjoining their estates. The city government cannot do this work; there are too many miles of sidewalks to be cleared. They must be cleared by men living near them. Thus in an hour every sidewalk might be cleared, while were the city government to hire gangs of men to do the work it would require weeks of time to do it. What is needed is a law, which shall reach upon an exact equality every estate in the city; and which can be enforced; but enforced practically, and legally, also. In order to effect this object, so desirable, Mr. T. H. Leonard, of the Common Council, has introduced a proposed law. In the opinion of the writer such a law cannot be enforced. The time when such a law could have been enforced went out when the charter was destroyed in 1842. But there are other ways of effecting the work, and it is to be hoped that the City Council may see them.

In 1747, Corruption and Bribery, in the Rhode Island elections, became so great, that the General Assembly were induced, in order to preserve its own political power, to prescribe an oath which every voter must take before said voter could vote. The Colonial Records, as published by the State, has this statement: "The persons whose names here follow, having taken the oath, or affirmation prescribed by law of this Colony against Bribery and Corruption, are hereby admitted to give their votes to choose officers for their respective towns; and also to give their votes for the choice of the general officers in the Colony." Then instead of the names the Editor, John R. Bartlett, prints in brackets [Here follow many hundred names, *which are omitted.*] (Col. Rec. 5. 213.) On the same page is the title of the Act, to which Mr. Bartlett prefixes this note: "The following Public Laws, passed during the year 1746, are printed at length in the volume of Public Laws published in 1747, unless repealed previous to that time." Mr. Bart-

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lett adds the month, August, to the title of the Act. There was no edition of the Public Laws published in 1747, nor is there any reference in the Records, in August, to this statute; which is a good illustration of the historical value the editor's (Bartlett's) work. These names can be found attached to the Acts and Resolves for May, 1747, and in no other place. It puts us in possession of a fact which cannot be found in any of our historical publications. The Acts and Resolves were not printed in May, 1747, but were furnished by the Secretary of State to the towns only in manuscript, and this manuscript can be found in the Sidney S. Rider R. I. Historical Collection, now in the Library of Brown University. The fact to which the writer refers touches the Dorr War, of 1842, for it was one of the chief causes of that affair. There were in Rhode Island, in 1747, twenty-three towns. Eighteen hundred and sixty-five (1,865) men took the oath. The population was 32,773. One man in 18 of the population was allowed to vote. In 1903, in a population of 428,000, one man in

5 of the population was allowed to vote. One of the great causes of the convulsion, called the Dorr War, in 1842, was the infamous work of the General Assembly with the elective franchise. Men were taxed, and forced to perform military service, but were not allowed to vote. These men could be sued in any court, but could not bring an action as plaintiff without assistance in any court, and the Supreme Judicial Court of that day upheld such utter rascality.

A fire in the office of the Secretary of State; in a room not accessible to the public, and which burned the carpet and broke a dozen large window panes, and within four feet of which stood, on the carpet, the original parchment charter of 1663, was caused, not by those employed there, but doubtless by some thoughtless legislator who threw the stump of a lighted cigar into a waste paper basket. It is a perpetual shame that 430,000 people are afflicted with Laws made by such a worthless, and dangerous fool.

Exiles in Virginia, with observations on the conduct of the Society of Friends during the Revolutionary War, 1777-1778. These Quakers were banished from Philadelphia. 8 vo., $\frac{1}{2}$ Turkey Mor. Phila., 1848. \$3.00.

The Lancashire Dialect; or the adventures and misfortunes of a Lancashire clown in a Dialogue. To which is added a Glossary of Lancashire words and phrases paper. Folding colored

plate London, N. D. Printed by William Cole, Newgate St., London. Price 50 cents, post paid.

The *Journal* of the 23d January, relating the death of a woman, one R. Hill, of Woonsocket, at the age of 91 years, without the assistance of a "legal" doctor and never swallowed any drugs. This is positive evidence in favor of Christian Science.

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There is a paper in the February *Century* which every man and woman, competent to read, should read, and re-read until the fundamental principles therein set forth are thoroughly inwrought into the very fibre of the brain. It is "How to Live Long", by Dr. Roger S. Tracy, of New York. It is of course a reiteration of Hufeland's book, which was published in Boston in 1854. But Dr. Tracy says some things in a peculiar form. Here is one of them: "It is a based fact of animal life that it depends upon the circulation of the blood; the nutritive changes are so rapid, and the margin of supply so small that the cutting off of the fresh supplies for the briefest possible time is sufficient to bring on the beginning of disorganization which is to end in death." This truth must be apparent to every thinking man. Now look upon the "legal" work of Doctors in Blood letting. It was little better than downright murder. Here is another specimen: "It has been said that the lesson homeopathy taught the world was this, that whereas physicians had been in the habit of giving the patient the largest dose of drugs he could stand, they have now been led to see (that health) was better subserved by giving

the smallest doses." So it is with food, for in eating, and not eating, lies the whole secret of health, and happiness, and long life.

"Thus we have arrived at the conclusion that moderation in diet has more to do with prolonging human life than any other one thing, and we have endeavored to enforce this teaching by showing in the clearest manner of which we are capable the reasons for it. A proper dietetic regimen, once attained, brings all the rest in its train. Sleep, exercise, cleanliness, equanimity of spirit, all hang upon it. Life is not only prolonged, but is constantly enjoyed, most of its minor annoyances vanishing when digestion is perfect. Pay no attention to fads. They give rise to too much introspection, and that is bad for every one."

The unconstitutional Police Commissions of Providence and Newport are soon to be considered seriously. The City Council of Newport have voted unanimously, Republicans and Democrats, to refuse payment to the Police Commission of their salaries. The question of the constitutionality of their elections must now go to the "upper

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Letters from the Backwoods and the Adirondac, by The Rev. I. T. Headley, New York, 1850. Paper. \$1.00. Extremely scarce.

Morals of Abou Ben Adhem, Eastern Fruit on Western Dishes, edited by Petroleum V. Nasby, Toronto, 1875. Paper. \$1.00.

Rhode Island Repudiation; or the History of the Revolutionary Debt, by John W. Richmond, Providence, 1855. Price, Cloth, \$2.00.

Paul and Julia or the Political Mysteries, Hypocrisy and Cruelty of the

Leaders of the Church of Rome, by John Claudius Pitrat, Boston, 1855. Paper. Price \$1.00. A scandalous book.

Sketches by Mark Twain (now first published in complete form), Toronto, Canada. Paper. \$1.00.

Life and Times of Frederick Reynolds—The Player—written by himself. Two volumes in one, half red morocco, Philadelphia, 1826. Comprising as the author says, numerous anecdotes relating to fashionable, legal, and political life. Price, \$1.50.

end" of the Supreme Court for adjudication. If the Newport Commissioners fall, the Providence Commissioners also fall. The Constitution of Rhode Island is the fundamental law of the State. It gives no power to the Senate to elect the officers of cities and fix their salaries, and the payment thereof. A mandamus by the Court to the City Treasurer will not avail as it did in the Luther case. The fundamental law must and will be tried. Men must awake to the issue. Each house comprising the General Assembly is given power to elect, in general, its own officers, and no others. The Senate cannot elect its own presiding officers so long as the Governor or Lieutenant Governor are living. In every other case of election, for which the Constitution provides for the General Assembly, but not for the Senate, as, for instance, Supreme Court Judges; or for General Treasurer, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Lieutenant Governor, or Governor, whenever the people fail to elect, the General Assembly can elect, *but only in Grand Committee*. Never in any case by either house singly. Now comes the General Assembly creating by a law an office of great power in certain cities, fixing the salaries thereof, and electing by the Senate alone the political incumbents. Will the Court say, that by *implication*, this is constitutional, as the Court said in the East Providence exemptions from taxation cases? The Court made, by *implication*, the power in towns to levy all taxes in support of government upon the poorer class and wholly exempting the rich. And this Court has declared such an infamous outrage to be within the powers of the Constitution—*by implication*. Not one Judge has ever dissented.

Jake the Jew, did David sue,
 For being a Go-lie-ah;
 The stories told, in Books of old,
 Are different al-to-geth-ah.
 If they be true, it was the Jew, whom
 David slew,
 And not the other fellah.

Mary Dyer, a Quaker woman of almost superlative intelligence, was hanged by the Massachusetts Government, on Boston Common, in 1660, at the very moment that John Eliot, the "political" Apostle to the Indians, was preparing *his Bible*, in the language of the Indians, as he understood it and desired the Indians to understand it, for their conversion to the Massachusetts standard of religion. These two acts deserve consideration together. Eliot's work, which has been so eulogized by the writers of Massachusetts, was doubtless one of the greatest frauds ever perpetrated in Massachusetts.

"The Moon Hoax" was a huge sell which befuddled every scientific man in this country at the time it was written. Richard Adams Locke, then (1835) editor of the New York *Sun*, was the author of it; and it was published in the *Sun* with the pretence that it came from England to that paper. The title was "Great Astronomical Discoveries lately made by Sir John Herschel at the Cape of Good Hope." The copy I now offer is of the first print pamphlet edition, 28 pages. Price, half bound \$3.00. Owing to the infrequent arrival of dispatches from foreign lands, it was several weeks before the fraud was discovered. It is small but mighty interesting.

Incidents of Travel in Yucatan, by John L. Stephens, with the splendid illustration by Francis Catherwood. 2 v. 1847. \$2.50.

Notes on Duels and Duelling, alphabetically arranged, with a preliminary essay by Lorenzo Sabine (1855). This book is not confined to the United States for its Duels, but covers the wide world. Those outside the United States are the most curious. Those inside the United States are of the greatest interest. The work is now scarce. Price \$1.50.

Griseom's Uses and Abuses of Air, showing its influence in sustaining life and in producing disease. \$1.00.

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Plants of Boston and its Vicinity, with occasional Remarks, by Isaac Bigelow, 3d Ed. with a Glossary of Botanical Form. 12 mo. Boston, 1840. \$2.00.

Lexicon Physico-Medicum. A new medical explaining the difficult terms used in the several branches of the profession, by John Quincy. London, 1767. \$2.00. This book is a real curiosity. Here is a specimen definition: "Pugil. The eighth part of a handful." Here's another: "Euchrasy. An agreeable, well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a Body is said to be in good order."

Senator Aldrich has something to do with erecting a monument in South Carolina in memory of General Nathaniel Greene. He will need an inscription. BOOK NOTES begs to suggest one:

In Memory of
General Greene, Greatest Grafter
of the
American Revolution.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LIBRARY AND CRITICAL.

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No. 5.

GOTUM KNOWN TO SHAKESPEARE.

I print another note on the place called "Goatom", mentioned in the Providence Early Records. This research was made by the writer several years since, but it came to be mislaid, and the researches have been repeated. It is a singular illustration of the use of Early Rhode Island history in stimulating the study of English Literature; nor can there be a finer illustration of the companionship of books, a lesson which the writer tried for years to teach, with the "apparent" result only of periodical bankruptcy. (*Journal* please copy.)

The earliest English Comedies were in their order Ralph Roister Doister; Gammer Gurton's Needle; Misogonus; and Ferrex and Porrex. The time of writing cannot be fixed, nor can the time of their earliest dramatic presentation. It is sufficient to say that the first three plays above named appeared between the years 1551 and 1567. In Misogonus alone lies our present interest. The scene is laid in Italy between Philogonus and his neighbor Eupelas. The first had a son Misogonus, who was a wild rake, and Eupelas was giving advice to Philogonus as to effecting a reformation. In the household of Eupelas was Cacurgus, who was the domestic fool of the family as Mr. Collier has described him. A scheme was suggested by a companion, to take Misogonus "hunting two-

legged venison". They went, but left the domestic fool Cacurgus behind them. Cacurgus began to make fun of Misogonus, saying among other things: "Ha, Ha, Ha, Ha, Ha! I must needs laughe in my slefe. The wise men of Gotum are risen againe."

Thus it is beyond question that the name Goatum, given by the earliest English settlers in what is now Olneyville, in Providence, was so pronounced in dramatic representation in London about 1551. (*Collier's English Dramatic Poetry* before the time of Shakespeare, 2, 464-472.) The name is printed *Gottam* by Ritson (*Robin Hood Ballads*, p. 27). Mr. Ritson cites as his authority the Bodleian copy of the *Merry Tales*. It is also written *Gottam* by Coryat, in his *Oration* before Charles the First, when Duke of York in 1611 (*Notes and Queries*, 1st Ser. 2, 477). Mr. Halliwell says "Kemp, applauded merriments of the Men of Goteham" and says it was printed in 1594. William Kemp was one of the original actors in Shakespeare's Plays. Such is the origin of the local name in Providence in 1670.

The Boston *Herald* has a huge heading, "GREAT CHANCE FOR MAN WITH MONEY". That was just the condition which existed in 1873, when Silver was demonetized. The poor were robbed and the rich made richer.

The *Review of Reviews* gives the best setting forth of political conditions, and the progress of thought, every month of any periodical of which I have knowledge. How can any man of intelligence hope to gain the respect of his fellows who does not keep abreast with these matters? On page 9 of this January issue is a picture of Lhasa, the famous "Forbidden City", the capital of Tibet, a country almost unknown, but now being invaded by an English force. The January *Century*, mentioned in our last issue, thus describes the present political interest concerning this "forbidden city":

The curiosity which has always existed concerning Tibet by reason of the exclusion of foreigners has given special interest to any addition that has been made to the world's meager knowledge of that country, particularly of Lhasa, "the forbidden city." This curiosity is now greatly enhanced by the political situation which has in it the possibility of a clash between Russia and Great

Britain concerning Tibetan affairs. According to French-Russophile journals, the recent dispatch of the British expedition under Colonel Younghusband from India into the territory of Tibet, in order to demonstrate to the Dalai Lama the necessity of observing his treaty obligations, has excited continental alarm, as it takes on the form, in some minds, of a move for a British protectorate of Tibet. That Russia is alive to her own interests in this quarter is shown in an article in the January *Century* entitled, "The Latest News from Lhasa."

The North American Review has become a "Bull" in the cotton speculation; and Mr. Daniel J. Sully has demonstrated his bullish capacity in cotton and coffee. He increased the value of cotton from 9 to 18 cents a pound; and of Rio coffee from about 7 to 17 cents a pound. This professed philosopher "takes the position that high price of cotton is owing to *entirely* natural causes, and is not the result of *manipulation*."

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He shows that the crop for the two years 1897-8 was eleven million bales, and that "there was great fear of a drop in production, every means was taken by the conventions of public spirited men, and by a campaign of education through the public press to induce Southern farmers to plant more extensively other crops and decrease the amount of cotton produced." The result of these efforts was such that in 1899 the crop fell from eleven million bales in 1898 to ten million four hundred and thirty-six thousand bales. Until 1903 the crop had not reached its former figures. On this occasion he acted and cotton advanced, nearly to its former price. Then in this learned article he tells us why it has advanced, and must continue to advance, and will always be higher. Thus, "Four causes have tended to decrease the production: (1) seed deterioration; (2) soil exhaustion, by poor tillage; (3) increase in pests, such as the boll weevils; (4) lack of average experience." But unfortunately before Mr. Sully could find readers, the price of cotton dropped

from 18 to 13 cents. The seed grew better; the soil jumped; boll weevils fled, and all natural laws were upset, or Sully was upset. The advice of public spirited men shrunk the crop in 1898, according to the learned "Bull", how then could a natural law have had any effect; or had natural laws done what Sully said, how could there have been such a drop? Mr. Sully must tell us in the March North American Review. There is another clever thought in Mr. Sully's splendid paper. He says: "Then followed four years, 1899-1902, of short crops; the world's consumption had been based on 11,000,000 bales American crop; one factor tended to keep the mills running at practically full capacity in spite of the falling off of raw material, this factor was the estimates furnished by crop experts." Here unfortunately Sully stops. He has not told us how a mill could run four years, at full speed, not on cotton, but on expert opinion. Sully is a great writer, and the North American Review has become a menagerie with bulls, asses and bears.

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The re-organization of the Supreme Court under the 12th Constitutional Amendment is to be done by a commission elected by the General Assembly. The Boston *Herald* thus describes it:

"The commission is *'non-partisan'*" Judge Stiness is an independent Republican. Edward D. Bassett and Stephen O. Edwards are Republicans who have on a few occasions supported candidates of the opposition. Charles E. Gorman is a Democrat and was United States district attorney under the Cleveland administration. Nathan W. Littlefield was the Democratic candidate for Governor just before Gov. Garvin was made the chief executive. William A. Morgan and Eilery H. Wilson are straight Republicans. Each to-be-commissioner is a member of the state bar and of recognized legal ability, save Mr. Wilson. But as a member of the House judiciary committee for several years Mr. Wilson demonstrated that he had a thoroughly legal mind and knew more about the law than many who were of the profession,

hence he will be a valued member of this commission."

It is most fortunate that it is *non-partisan*. But how can Chief Justice Stiness, as the head of the commission, reform that which he did so much to make necessary for reformation? The Appellate Court of the Judiciary Act, is *scotus* aside, and the Supreme Court of the Constitution again appears.

Here is a fine specimen of the newspaper work of the time. The Providence *Journal* of the 14th January printed the following from the Boston *Herald*, which had appeared in the *Herald* a few days before:

"STALE, VAPID AND UNTRUE."

(From the Boston Herald.)

"Governor Garvin's plaint about the daily newspapers of our large cities being in the hands of wealthy men and corporations, and about their being largely supported by such influences, is as threadbare as it is stale, vapid and untrue. The facts are quite to the contrary. The leading daily newspapers in our great cities are mainly supported by

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the patronage of the great public that is neither wealthy nor incorporated, and the newspaper proprietors appreciate that fact and govern themselves accordingly, with due regard for the welfare and enlightenment of their patrons. If Governor Garvin doesn't know these facts, he ought to enlighten himself on the subject before he undertakes to expatiate on it any further."

Both papers have sustained Mark Hanna's political rascality every day, and every hour, since he began work for McKinley, and until Hanna was dead and nothing more could be hoped for from him. Then their tunes were changed. Is this also

Stale, T'apid and Untrue?

(From the Providence Journal 7th January, 1903.)

"There are men in the General Assembly to-day who would be in jail if the statute against bribery were enforced. On every hand, dishonest methods are endured and tolerated; men of education and influence smile at tales of vote buying, and do not hesitate to accept offices to which they were elected by

manipulation of the foulest sort. General Brayton frankly enumerates the towns to which he sends money on election day and the men highest in Republican circles know where it comes from and what is done with it."

The City Council has abandoned the project of Mr. Leonard, in procuring the enactment of a law obliging the owners of abutting estates, to clear the snow and ice from the sidewalks. It is well. The day is past when such laws can prevail, if resisted. Several years since the writer was taken before the court and fined for not clearing the sidewalk before No. 17 Westminster street of snow and ice. The writer took the case to the Supreme Court for the purpose of either breaking, or establishing the law, to the end that the City Government could no longer select the men whom it would force to shovel, while leaving others to smoke their pipes in peace while they were laughing at us. The City Solicitor, Van Slyck, asked the writer to apologize and promise. The writer refused. Thereupon the Solicitor

Exiles in Virginia, with observations on the conduct of the Society of Friends during the Revolutionary War, 1777-1778. These Quakers were banished from Philadelphia. 8 vo., $\frac{1}{2}$ Turkey Mor. Phila., 1848. \$3.00.

The Lancashire Dialect; or the adventures and misfortunes of a Lancashire clown in a Dialogue. To which is added a Glossary of Lancashire words and phrases paper. Folding colored

plate London, N. D. Printed by William Cole, Newgate St., London. Price 50 cents, post paid.

Ridgeley's Annals of Annapolis from its first settlement in 1649 until the war of 1812, with various incidents in the history of Maryland. 12 mo. Clo. \$1.75.

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quashed the case, and the city pursued its rotten work; and extended it to the repairing of sidewalks, while doing nothing with clearing the snow and ice. They assumed the power to order a coating of concrete, levying a tax on the estate, while they admitted they had not power to force me to clear the snow and ice, which was far more dangerous to those who walk than any concrete crack could become. Now, why not remedy, legally, these ridiculous conditions, placing all men alike in these public duties? There is now no haste necessary, for the robins have commenced the March songs. But in a coming BOOK NOTES the ordinance of Hartford will be given, but with suggestions of certain changes in reaching stronger results.

The course of Silver for the past two months, omitting fractions, has been as follows: Dec. 23, 54; Dec. 31, 55; Jan. 4, 56; Jan. 5, 57; Jan. 9, 58; Jan. 15, 59; Jan. 19, 56; Jan. 25, 55. At this point the editor of the *Journal* thus establishes the financial condition of this sham money:

"The fall in the price of bar silver seems to prove that the recent rise was

due to the purchases of the United States. Mexico is now in a fair way to stop the coinage of the metal, and this fact, coupled with the plans, however inchoate, of some Asiatic countries, probably implies that the fall will be long continued and greater than any preceding one."

Now observe what happened: Jan. 29, 55; Feb. 1, 56; Feb. 11, 58; Feb. 16, 59.

On the 1st November, 1902, silver was 47. The U. S. Government coined the Philippine money on a basis of silver at 62. In September, 1903, silver was at 61 and a fraction.

The Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow is Pastor of a Congregational Church at Cincinnati, Ohio. The Columbus Press Post of 18th January, 1904, gives this extract from a recent Discussion by this Pastor:

"With canals and railroads and improved machinery wealth production has increased enormously. Yet there has been no startling improvement in the condition of the masses. Where, then, does this wealth go? There are only three places for it to go. It must be distributed, either as wages, or interest, or rent.

SCARCE AND GOOD BOOKS FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Letters from the Backwoods and the Adirondac, by The Rev. I. T. Headley, New York, 1850. Paper. \$1.00. Extremely scarce.

Morals of Abou Ben Adhem, Eastern Fruit on Western Dishes, edited by Petroleum V. Nasby, Toronto, 1875. Paper. \$1.00.

Rhode Island Repudiation; or the History of the Revolutionary Debt, by John W. Richmond, Providence, 1855. Price, Cloth, \$2.00.

Paul and Julia or the Political Mysteries, Hypocrisy and Cruelty of the

Leaders of the Church of Rome, by John Claudius Pitrat, Boston, 1855. Paper. Price \$1.00. A scandalous book.

Sketches by Mark Twain (now first published in complete form), Toronto, Canada. Paper. \$1.00.

Life and Times of Frederick Reynolds --The Player--written by himself. Two volumes in one, half red morocco, Philadelphia, 1826. Comprising as the author says, numerous anecdotes relating to fashionable, legal, and political life. Price, \$1.50.

There has been no increase in the rate of wages corresponding to the increase in the productiveness of labor. Have we not five bridges spanning the Ohio? Mighty triumphs of civilization! Yet it was only yesterday that a father surrendered two of his four children to a charitable institution because the wage he received as a clerk in a railroad office was not sufficient to support them all. This father could not have fared worse in this country a century ago, yet these were the days of ferry boats and stage coaches and hand tools.

Neither has the capitalist absorbed a larger share of this increased production. As a matter of fact, the rate of interest has gone down, and the capitalist, as capitalist, gets less than ever before.

But not so with rent. While interest and wages have stood still, rents have gone up. On the great average, wages and interest remain on a dead level, but rents shoot skyward. When our forefathers wanted to live and work on Manhattan island, the Indians required of them but a few strings of beads. But this generation, before it pays interest on capital or wages to labor, must pay the Astors a tribute of hundreds of millions. It is into that ever-enlarging maw of the land monopolist that the first fruits of our advancing civilization go. Ground rent is the sponge that sucks up the wealth of the nation."

This fact is illustrated by the following note printed in BOOK NOTES in January last:

"Nearly opposite Aborn street, on Westminster street, a man recently opened a "Quick Lunch". The dimension of his shop was 6½x26 feet, giving a floor surface of 159 feet. His rent was \$900.00 a year. He has retired from business, and the place is a "Shoe Black Parlor".

The ground rent is now \$6.30 per square foot. In my early days, it was the front yard, to a house occupied by one Elisha Dyer, and the people were

not sponged by a ground rent while he dwelt there. Consider the money taken by the Public Market in the matter of ground rent, directly from the earnings of the laboring class. In my early days the ground rent there was about \$700.

"Prosperity" and the "Full Dinner" pail has now resulted in depriving actually thousands of honest working men, or men willing to work, but now out of a job of two meals a day. It is now a fact that hundreds of these men now have to live upon one single meal a day, and this is the result of a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

"The Moon Hoax" was a huge sell which befooled every scientific man in this country at the time it was written. Richard Adams Locke, then (1835) editor of the New York *Sun*, was the author of it; and it was published in the *Sun* with the pretence that it came from England to that paper. The title was "Great Astronomical Discoveries lately made by Sir John Herschel at the Cape of Good Hope." The copy I now offer is of the first print pamphlet edition, 28 pages. Price, half bound \$3.00. Owing to the infrequent arrival of dispatches from foreign lands, it was several weeks before the fraud was discovered. It is small but mighty interesting.

Incidents of Travel in Yucatan, by John L. Stephens, with the splendid illustration by Francis Catherwood. 2 v. 1847. \$2.50.

Notes on Duels and Duelling, alphabetically arranged, with a preliminary essay by Lorenzo Sabine (1835). This book is not confined to the United States for its Duels, but covers the wide world. Those outside the United States are the most curious. Those inside the United States are of the greatest interest. The work is now scarce. Price \$1.50.

Griscom's Uses and Abuses of Air, showing its influence in sustaining life and in producing disease. \$1.00.

Lubbock. The Use of Life. \$1.00.

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Plays, by Anna Cora Mowatt. 12 mo., Boston, 1855. Price 60 cents.

Mimic Life, or Before and Behind the Curtain, a series of narratives by Anna Cora Ritchie, formerly Mrs. Mowatt. 12 mo., Boston, 1856. Price 75 cents.

Biographical sketch of Gen. Joseph Warren, embracing the prominent events of his life, and his Boston orations of 1772 and 1775, together with the celebrated eulogy pronounced by Perez Morton at King's chapel in 1776. 12 mo., cloth, Boston, 1857. \$1.00.

Plants of Boston and its Vicinity, with occasional Remarks, by Isaac Bigelow, 3d Ed. with a Glossary of Botanical Form. 12 mo. Boston, 1840. \$2.00.

Lexicon Physico-Medicum. A new medical explaining the difficult terms used in the several branches of the profession, by John Quincy. London, 1767. \$2.00. This book is a real curiosity. Here is a specimen definition: "Pugil. The eighth part of a handful." Here's another: "Euchrasy. An agreeable, well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a Body is said to be in good order."

Willick's Lectures on Diet and Regimen bring a systematic inquiry into the most rational means of preserving health and prolonging life. 2 v (one cover broken). \$1.00.

The Republican General Assembly will keep "Tal" Dodge, the political Block Islander, in the Assembly during the session, ignoring the sworn statements of his shameful election.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1904.

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No 6.

CONCERNING THE FORCED RE- PAIRING OF CONCRETED SIDEWALKS BY THE OR- DER OF THE COMMIS- SIONER OF PUB- LIC WORKS.

Within the past few years the Commissioner of Public Works has assumed certain powers, which have been the cause of much dissatisfaction. I refer to the ordering of concreted sidewalks, top dressed, or relaid, whichever way the concreting firms saw fit to do, and the levying of a tax upon the adjoining estate, for the bills of these firms, with ten per cent. additional, when the work was done by the city, against the protests of the owners. The writer has twice been the victim of such action, and been forced to pay money for work upon sidewalks which were in perfectly good condition, so far as the public were concerned. I propose an examination of the fundamental authority under which this work was, and now is, done. In my own cases, the order was issued under an Act of 1821. Now the orders are issued under an Ordinance of the City Council (City Ordinances, Chap. 41, Sec. 15). On the margin of this book against this Ordinance is printed "Delegated powers of City Council under Act of Dec. 3, 1821," and further, reference is made to Resolution 446, 1895, in which we are referred to Acts (Statutes) of the General

Assembly, October, 1821, and January, 1841. The difference in the months named—November and October—can be corrected by referring to the October Acts and Resolves, 1821, page 39. There was no November Session of the General Assembly.

The City Council cannot enact a Statute. It can pass an Ordinance under a Statute enacted by the General Assembly. Hence, in these cases, there is no legal difference between ordinary work done under the Statute of 1821; or ordinary work done, under an Ordinance of the City Council, founded upon the Statute of 1821. Let me consider this Statute, and its subsequent history. It was entitled "An Act concerning sidewalks in the town of Providence". (Digest of Laws, 1822, p. 478.) It was enacted by the General Assembly, a body under the charter of 1663, which at this time had *usurped* all the legislative and judicial power of the State. The town of Providence had not, in 1821, a single sidewalk. They were needed on certain streets. Three commissioners were to be appointed by the Town to decide where, and when necessary, and order the work done; see that it was done, and the cost was to be added to the tax levied upon the estate. Such a thing as a paved, or concreted sidewalk was not in existence, or to be considered, at that time. In 1841, the General Assembly enacted an amendment to Statute

of 1821, vesting the powers exercised by the three commissioners in the City Council of the city of Providence, which body could authorize a person or persons to proceed in the same manner, and with the same power as had been granted to the sidewalk commissioners. In January, 1844, the General Assembly published a book, entitled "Public Laws of the State of Rhode Island, as revised by a committee, and finally enacted by the General Assembly in January, 1844." It was the Digest of 1844 and it contains neither the Act of 1821, nor the amendment to the Act in 1841. It would thus seem to have destroyed the Statute of 1821. The revision did strange things, and among them was the manner in which this sidewalk act was kept alive. On page 296 (Digest of 1844) is "an Act declaring Towns to be bodies corporate." Section 14 of this Act is as follows: "The City of Providence shall continue to have, and to exercise all the powers and privileges except the power of passing by-laws, or regulations, in relation to the going at large in said city

of horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, goats and geese, and to be subject to all the duties and privileges mentioned in the Act entitled an Act to incorporate the City of Providence, and the several acts specially relating to the city." (Digest 1844, p. 299.) The sidewalk act was thus kept alive, and was printed in the City Ordinances of 1845 (page 29). This was legally and properly done. It was also printed in the Ordinances of 1854. This also was legal and proper. But no such work was done under it as is now being done. In January, 1857, the General Assembly enacted Chapter 246 of the Digest of 1857 "Of the repeal of Statutes herein revised" (page 633). Section 11 of this chapter is followed by the titles of the repealed statutes of the Digest of 1844. Among them (page 635) will be found "An Act declaring towns to be bodies corporate." It will be seen that Section 14 of this Act was the power under which the Act of 1821 had been kept alive. The Act of January, 1857, had destroyed the Statute of 1821. The word sidewalk is not used in the

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Digest of 1857. It had become a part of the highway and a new highway law had been enacted. But notwithstanding these facts, the law of 1821 has been printed in every edition of the City Ordinance until this time. The Commissioner of Public Works has no legal right to enforce, or act under a law, which has had no legal existence since January, 1857. There is good reason to believe that many of the complaints have been made by irresponsible men, and made solely in the interest of concreting firms. That the Commissioner has ordered them, having no positive knowledge of actual conditions showing the lack of necessity for the repairs. Corner lots have been favorite sites for selection and so have been objects of selection. I will give an instance within my own knowledge. On the northeast corner of Almy and Ring streets is the estate of Allen Hathaway and his wife. The sidewalk was of concrete, 128 feet in length; it was absolutely perfect in order. I assert it of my own knowledge. It was ordered "repaired" by the Com-

missioner of Public Works, and the work was done, at a cost of not less than Fifty dollars, imposed upon a man and his wife, of great age, and poorly able to pay the sum. This was done under the law of 1821, which had no existence, so far as this city was concerned, for nearly fifty years. How long are we to suffer such work. Why not go before the Supreme Court and ask relief? I have said that the law of 1821 was an enactment of a General Assembly which had *usurped* all power under the charter. But I will go still further. The town of Providence was not a corporate creation by a General Assembly under that charter. Nor did the charter give to the General Assembly any control whatever over the town government of the town of Providence. This law was, from the moment of its enactment, of no legal force whatever; enacted by a usurped power, on a matter over which it had not the slightest control. Nor did the General Assembly during all the years of its existence, 1664-1821, ever attempt to exercise such a power over the town

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of Providence. Still I am not done with the question.

Sir John Holt, of the King's Bench, thus decided, that "the word highway is the *genus* (the general term) of all *public* ways, as well as cart, horse and foot ways" (6 Modern Reports, 255). Lord Mansfield, also of the King's Bench, decided that "there must have always been obligations upon parishes to repair their highways—the whole of the parish that lay within a county was liable to repair the road" or highway (Burrors Reports, 4, 2511). The same principle exists in the United States. "Every thoroughfare which is used by the public, and which is, in the language of English books "common to all the King's subjects", is a highway, whether it be a carriage way; a horse way; a footway; or a navigable river" (Kent's Com. 3. 431). The same principle perforce exists in Rhode Island. The existing law provides that "All highways within the bounds of any town shall be kept in repair and amendable * * * at the charge and expense of the town." (Pub. Laws, 1896, Chap. 72, Sec. 1.) This law

also provides, that towns must grade all highways (Sec. 28) and may order sidewalks, such sidewalks to be curbed (Sec. 29) and further that the owners of abutting lands shall pay the cost of the curbstones (Sec. 30); and there the law stops. The cost of grading sidewalks is a public charge; as is also the *setting* of curbing. Neither can be charged to the owner of the land, nor can the cost of repairing, or paving of a sidewalk be fixed upon the owner of the land adjoining, under this Statute. It is a public service, and the cost of the work must be paid by a general tax, and not paid by individuals. When the city of Providence took from my neighbor Hathaway money for repairing the part of the highway on Almy street it violated Sec. 16, Art. 1, of the Constitution of Rhode Island, which says "Private property shall not be taken for public uses" and the city must be liable for all the moneys which it has thus taken. Nor is the law placing the cost of curbstones upon the adjoining owner a constitutional statute, neither in plain language nor by implication.

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On the evening of February 25th, a woman named Madame Schumann-Heink, sang some songs in concert in Providence. In due form, the following morning, the P. J.'s "musical" reporter gave the usual paragraph. In construction it was positively comical. "A phenomenal voice" whose "faults in vocal technique either pass unnoticed, or count for little." "She unduly exaggerates without any corresponding reason in the text." But this "takes the cake." That she often missed the sympathetic understanding of the composers' meaning went for little in the *glamour* produced by the exhibition of a *grand, an unusual, a phenomenal voice.*" Again, "It may be doubted that she ever acquired a perfect *method* of vocalization." Is it to be supposed that Madame Schumann-Heink, after twenty years' study of the composer's meaning, does not know it, quite as well as this reporter, who further seems to think that this stupid singer fails in the use of the Providence method, singing with her diaphragm? May it not be that when she was put together the diaphragm was accidentally omitted.

Exiles in Virginia, with observations on the conduct of the Society of Friends during the Revolutionary War, 1777-1778. These Quakers were banished from Philadelphia. 8 vo., $\frac{1}{2}$ Turkey Mor. Phila., 1848. \$3.00.

The Lancashire Dialect; or the adventures and misfortunes of a Lancashire clown in a Dialogue. To which is added a Glossary of Lancashire words and phrases paper. Folding colored

The *Journal's* innocent reporter must have supposed that the first act of Mr. Sam Bullock, after his three months' service as Police Commissioner, elected to the office by the Senate, would be to denounce the legality of the work of the Senate in such elections, and because he did not do so, Gov. Garvin "got it in the neck". These Political Police Commissioners are unconstitutional bodies. Would the Republican members of such a body lay their political work before a Democratic member, in case it existed?

The *Craftsman* for February is a superb work of art; the paper on the Silversmiths' art is worth a year's subscription to the Magazine. But there is another article of great interest, and of the highest value. It is upon "*Mission Architecture*". This architecture was originated by the Spanish Missionaries who went to California about 1769, and built the Mission Houses. In 1800 the Bancroft Company of San Francisco published an account of the building and many pictures of the buildings, and copies were sent to the writer by a San

plate London, N. D. Printed by William Cole, Newgate St., London. Price 50 cents, post paid.

Ridgeley's Annals of Annapolis from its first settlement in 1649 until the war of 1812, with various incidents in the history of Maryland. 12 mo. Clo. \$1.75.

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Franciscan friend, alas now safely on the other side. Now comes the *Craftsman*, with pictures, and paper, illustrating the old and ruined structures. But far beyond this it goes, showing how all that was unique, or beautiful in this elsewhere unknown architecture, has been used in these latter days in the building of modern residences and public building. It is a picture study of the greatest interest and value. There are sixteen plates, among them the County Court House at Los Angeles; the Harvard Memorial School at Los Angeles; the Campanile, Glenwood Hotel, Riverside, California, and many more. Some of these buildings are of extreme beauty.

The *Journal* seems to take delight in picturing Mr. I. G. Ladd's house. It meantime touches not the morals of the incident. The young gentleman seems to have been a promoter for schemes of Charles M. Schwab. He spent large sums with the enlargement of one of the two houses built by the Sprague family for their own private uses. Schwab and his infamous schemes came to utter ruin; the Spragues and their business, and their paper wealth went to utter destruction. The thought

at once arises, what could have been the inward thought, and purpose of Mr. Ladd in building for himself a palace? It is a veritable monument of ruin. "Promoting", as a profession, has come to an end, at least for the present. Mr. Ladd's years will reach to its resurrection. Go read the story of Whitaker Wright.

The *Century* for March has a paper by Arthur I. Brown, in which he says "the old days of cheap living in Asia are passing away." He says:

"I visited Japan, Korea, China, the Philippines, Cochin China, Siam and Laos, the Straits Settlements, Burmah, India, Syria and Palestine, I found everywhere a deep interest in the changing economic conditions. The common people in Asia care little for politics, but the price of food and raiment touches every man, woman and child at a sensitive point.

"Almost everywhere the old days of cheap living are passing away. Steamers, railways, telegraphs, newspapers, labor saving machinery, and the introduction of Western ideas are slowly but surely revolutionizing the Orient. Shantung wheat, which formerly had no mar-

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ket beyond a radius of a few dozen miles from the wheat field, can now be shipped by railway and steamship to any part of the world, and in consequence every Chinese buyer has to pay more for it. In like manner new facilities for export have doubled, trebled, and in some places quadrupled the price of rice in China, Siam and Japan."

The *Journal* is making "Immense" political capital for the Unconstitutional Police Commission, which Jake the Jew labored to construct, through Sam Bullock's letter to Gov. Garvin. All its talk is twaddle. It will pay better to look to its libel suit against the *Times*. The picture of this man bringing a libel suit of all the men in Rhode Island is indeed pathetic. Is he looking for a monopoly in libelling? Look at the stuff which he published concerning a member of the Historical Society for stealing money on a mortgage. It was a downright lie, yet this city editor has never corrected the *Journal's* outrageous lie. It stands in its columns uncorrected.

The diminutive reporter of the *Journal* who went to Pawtucket and called Senator Banigan a liar and a coward, might possibly have been the reporter for this same *Journal* and apologized for the lie which the paper had printed. It was a libel upon every member of the Historical society.

A friend to compulsory vaccination, under which a morbid poison, to wit, matter taken from a sore on a calf, is forced, by law, into the healthy flesh of one of your children, sends this clipping from some newspaper:

"In Bosnia, Austria, there were 14,177 cases of smallpox, in 1888 and 1889 13,540 cases. Compulsory vaccination was introduced just prior to this time. In 1892 there was not one case."

It is one of those squibs kept flying through the newspapers by those who make huge money by scaring the people,

by the propagation of such lies. There is not a single word of truth in the paragraph. Vaccination has killed here in Providence thousands of children, and never protected a single child. It is like the medical practice for consumption—an unmitigated fraud—only it is much more fatal. Whoever sent this postal to me should be told that he violated the postal laws in so doing. A stamp must go on a postal card so used. The sender was liable to a fine, which I offered to pay, but it was refused.

"The Moon Hoax" was a huge sell which befooled every scientific man in this country at the time it was written. Richard Adams Locke, then (1835) editor of the *New York Sun*, was the author of it; and it was published in the *Sun* with the pretence that it came from England to that paper. The title was "Great Astronomical Discoveries lately made by Sir John Herschel at the Cape of Good Hope." The copy I now offer is of the first print pamphlet edition, 28 pages. Price, half bound \$3.00. Owing to the infrequent arrival of dispatches from foreign lands, it was several weeks before the fraud was discovered. It is small but mighty interesting.

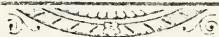
Incidents of Travel in Yucatan, by John L. Stephens, with the splendid illustration by Francis Catherwood. 2 v. 1847. \$2.50.

Notes on Duels and Duelling, alphabetically arranged, with a preliminary essay by Lorenzo Sabine (1855). This book is not confined to the United States for its Duels, but covers the wide world. Those outside the United States are the most curious. Those inside the United States are of the greatest interest. The work is now scarce. Price \$1.50.

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Plays, by Anna Cora Mowatt. 12 mo., Boston, 1855. Price 60 cents.

Mimic Life, or Before and Behind the Curtain, a series of narratives by Anna Cora Ritchie, formerly Mrs. Mowatt. 12 mo., Boston, 1856. Price 75 cents.

Biographical sketch of Gen. Joseph Warren, embracing the prominent events of his life, and his Boston orations of 1772 and 1775, together with the celebrated eulogy pronounced by Perez Morton at King's chapel in 1776. 12 mo., cloth, Boston, 1857. \$1.00.

Plants of Boston and its Vicinity, with occasional Remarks, by Isaac Bigelow, 3d Ed. with a Glossary of Botanical Form. 12 mo. Boston, 1840. \$2.00.

Lexicon Physico-Medicum. A new medical explaining the difficult terms used in the several branches of the profession, by John Quincy. London, 1767. \$2.00. This book is a real curiosity. Here is a specimen definition: "Pugil. The eighth part of a handful." Here's another: "Euchrasy. An agreeable, well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a Body is said to be in good order."

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1904.

Vol. 21.
No. 7.

THE MANTONS IN PROVIDENCE. 1840-1848, AND BOHUSZEWICZ.

In 1841 there was published in Boston a little book bearing the following title, "The Ideal Man; a conversation between two friends upon the Beautiful, the Good, and the True, as manifested in actual life. By a Philokalist." It was published by Elizabeth P. Peabody, then a bookseller, in Boston. This distinguished woman was a correspondent with Goethe; she was an educated woman, in the German language, and possessed a philosophical mind. The preface to this book, and the author of it. The author's name was Felix Paul Wierzbicki, pronounced *Viertsbitski*. The book was apparently copyrighted at Boston by J. P. Wierzbicki. This was possibly a typographical error, the two names being for the same person. There certainly was no person bearing those names in the Boston Directory at that time.

Felix Paul Wierzbicki was a Pole, who was forced to leave Poland by his participation in the Polish Revolution of 1830. He came to this country, and settled at Boston, where he acquired the English language, and became a teacher; later he studied medicine and became a physician. He came to Providence to practice medicine and lived at the Franklin House, then (1841) a leading hotel. It was there that this book, the "Ideal Man", was doubtless written, and this leads me to examine it. The au-

thor says the "Ideal Man" is a conversation between two friends.

The nature of this conversation is foreshadowed in the Preface, "Have the sympathies of your heart ever been so entwined with those of a hero as to feel that his noble sentiments and deeds were yours also? Have you felt your soul expand on your discovery of some truth? If you have experienced all this, and more, I need not plead before you the claims of the Beautiful, the Good, and the True, which I have endeavored here to twine into one thread of life, in the Ideal Man." With this introduction of his readers "into the company of my two friends, I withdraw that they make their acquaintance at leisure." These two friends were named respectively, Rudolph and Conrad, and the impression prevails that Conrad was the senior of the two friends. They discuss the natural beauties of the Earth, and the influences upon the minds of men which these beauties should exert; and how when exerted, in absolute harmony, the result is, in mankind, the beautiful, the good, and the true. Thus the two friends discuss Christianity; intellectual development; the influences best calculated to call out the noble feelings in man; first, Nature, and the Fine Arts, sculpture being specially considered. But Music is specifically excepted from a direct, decided mention. The reason for this exception appears in a succeed-

ing chapter, given wholly to the glorification of music. It begins, "How little is music, the purest of our delights; the most incorruptible; the holiest of influences that sway the human heart, understood in its nature." Music thus being found unique, in its influences, Conrad returns to consider the other influences. These are his views: "The Fine Arts aim to imitate nature in embodying the idea of the beautiful, each in their respective manner. Hence to painting, sculpture, and architecture you must add oratory, poetry, dancing, and gardening. Scarcely may we be allowed to separate oratory from poetry, since what is truly beautiful in it, is poetic; yet as their application sometimes differs we may for the sake of convenience regard them as distinct. To me the poetic element is the best argument in favor of the immortality of the soul; it penetrates the crust of the material world and sheds a ray of hope procuring better destinies for the race hereafter. It brings up the soul

even when it seems to be engulfed in sense. It is the spiritual lever destined to make the human race rise to the highest degree of civilization and perfection; though assuming various phases, yet, it ever was, and is, active in the human soul; the rudest tribes even are blessed with its beneficent influence. Could man but apprehend its character, and follow its impulses, happiness would not be so empty a word as he now finds it." This conversation between two Friends, upon the Beautiful, the Good, and the True, turned upon the illustration of these virtues as "manifested in Actual Life". This at once suggests men, and women, and children as thus existing somewhere. Were they in Providence, where this book was written? Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, and their four children, were the persons discussed (pages 47-52).

Many of those who have visited Swan Point Cemetery have observed a fine Granite monument, near the entrance, erected in memory of Edward B.

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Bohuszewicz, pronounced Bhoosevitsch, who died in Providence in September, 1848. This person was a Polish gentleman, who had lived in Providence several years, and who was received by the most educated, and most influential families here. He was a music teacher, at the time, of a quality then quite unknown to Providence. Among his most intimate friends were Mr. and Mrs. Amasa Manton, and their sons and daughters. The Mantons dwelt in a fine old mansion on Snow street, which was at that time the very center of polite society. At the home of the Mantons, Mr. Bohuszewicz was a constant visitor. There he "met all the professions; lawyers, divines, physicians, artists, politicians, military men, artisans, and simple farmers; gentlemen of leisure, and talked politics, religion, arts, science, and philosophy; I have enjoyed the company of high bred and handsome women, and listened to their winning words, and charming strains of music." Such was Mr. Conrad's story, and it

was true of the visits of Mr. Bohuszewicz to the home of the Mantons. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley had four children—so did the Mantons. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley had two boys and two girls—so had the Mantons. The eldest son of the Stanleys studied at the German Universities—so did the eldest son of the Mantons. Mr. Stanley was about fifty-three years of age. Mr. Manton was not quite fifty. The Stanleys passed their summers in the country—so, too, did the Mantons. Fortune lavished her favors upon Mr. Stanley—so, too, her favors were lavished upon Mr. Manton. The gardens around Mr. Stanley's house were 'not exhibitions of vulgar pride'. The garden in front of Mr. Manton's house on Snow street was of ideal beauty. The Stanleys had a daughter named Isabella; so likewise had the Mantons. So I might continue in making comparisons. Conrad grew eloquent in his characterizations of the Stanleys. "Their life became my study, for I found in them my ideal of life. In drawing you a sketch

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of the family of the Stanleys, I will present you the results of education conducted under the light of the True, the Beautiful, and the Good. Mark, what a charming group these Stanleys make,—good enough to immortalize a painter.” Conrad was almost eulogistic of the Stanley children. The eldest son he names Zeno after a great student of Socrates, who was the founder of the stoics. Conrad continues, “A mind of Zeno’s cast will not fail to learn that the highest aim of the wise and good should be to fill the place in which *Providence* has chosen to put him.” (p. 70.) The eldest son of the Mantons became a student at the German Universities as I have before stated. But for downright enthusiasm I commend Conrad’s description of the two daughters of the Stanleys, and then I note the fact that Mr. Bohuszewicz dedicated two of his musical compositions to the two daughters of the Mantons. These compositions are in the Sidney S. Rider Historical Library now at Brown University. One of these daughters is named in the book

Helen. Her real name was Elizabeth. The name Helen must have been a typographical error for Helon. The eldest daughter of the Mantons was the first woman in Providence, to know anything of Helon’s Pilgrimage to Jerusalem, then an almost unknown book. It bore the name of no author. It was anonymous. She must have learned of its existence from Mr. Bohuszewicz, who was a scholar. The author of Helon’s Pilgrimage was the distinguished German scholar, David Frederick Strauss, the author of the extraordinary Life of Jesus. This fact is not stated in any of the biographies which I have been able to consult. Helon is mentioned half a dozen times in Biblical history, always as being the Father of Eliab. These two Polish gentlemen in Providence at the same time were both exiles, forced to leave their country, by the disastrous Revolution of 1830. Necessarily they must have been confidential friends, and from this intimacy Mr. Wiersbicki developed the narrative which he has left us. Mr. Wiersbicki’s Stanleys, were Mr.

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Bohuszewicz's Mantons. The monument at Swan Point was erected by the Mantons, the money being largely the gift of Amasa Manton. Such is the interesting history connected with the "Ideal Man" published in Boston in 1842.

The *Wall Street Journal* has these on Taxation:

"The taxation must bear heaviest upon unimproved property. There is a manifest injustice in making the man who improves his land by erecting useful, and perhaps costly, buildings upon it, bear a heavier burden of taxation than the man who selfishly keeps his land unimproved, waiting, in the meantime, for the enterprise of his neighbors to increase its value."

"Men of moderate means—who have laid by a little money against 'a rainy day'—feel outraged by the imposition of the personal tax, especially as they believe that many of larger means are able successfully to evade it."

"This question of taxation has troubled economists and statesmen for ages. Some advances have been made—but

slowly—toward a solution of the problem, but it is still unsolved."

"There is a constantly increasing irritation over the assessments of personal property. Irritation is too mild a word to use. The feeling is that of injustice and indignation."

The Editor of the *New York Times*, of the 27th February, 1904, with modest complacency, says:

"The *New York Times* was made part of the course of study yesterday in the Second Grammar Grade of Public School No. 73, Rockaway avenue and McDougal street, Brooklyn, of which Miss Minard is the teacher and Warren H. Hamilton the Principal. For nearly an hour forty pupils, to each of whom a copy of the *Times* had been furnished, discussed the latest developments of the Russo-Japanese war and the articles on the editorial page. This innovation in school studies was due to District Superintendent Edward Shallow, who induced Miss Minard to try the experiment, which appeared to be greatly appreciated by the pupils."

Mr. Supt. Shallow, a most suggestive

Exiles in Virginia, with observations on the conduct of the Society of Friends during the Revolutionary War, 1777-1778. These Quakers were banished from Philadelphia. 8 vo., $\frac{1}{2}$ Turkey Mor. Phila., 1848. \$3.00.

The Lancashire Dialect; or the adventures and misfortunes of a Lancashire clown in a Dialogue. To which is added a Glossary of Lancashire words and phrases paper. Folding colored

plate London, N. D. Printed by William Cole, Newgate St., London. Price 50 cents, post paid.

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name by the way, in this connection, gives this reason for his extraordinary act:

"The pupils are placed in the position of being able to obtain an authentic account of the events of the day. Then the editorials are written in such a manner that even the juvenile mind can readily grasp their intent and meaning."

In this same paper the Editor of the *Times* has a "leader" entitled "Bryan, Silver, and Wheat." The purpose was to ridicule an idea which Mr. Bryan once suggested that the price of wheat advanced by some alleged connection when silver advanced. As, for instance, silver had advanced from 46 to 60, or near these figures, how does such a fact throws ridicule upon Bryan, for wheat goes up to 1.09. But the Editor of the *Times* says, "The Silver in a Dollar has now dropped to 40.8 cents, while Wheat has advanced to \$1.09. Silver has been hovering near 60 during these past weeks. At that point a silver dollar is worth 51.56+." Is this one of the "authentic accounts" which the learned "Shallow" sought? To take any newspaper of this time and spend the school hours in studying it, is the quintessence of school folly.

Senator Hoar voted for the ratification of the Panama Canal Treaty. Thus he gave the lie direct to his own characterization of the work which preceded it, on the part of the United States government. Who can believe anything which such a man says—in politics?

Had Gold been demonetized on the same day that Silver was demonetized, no harm would have resulted, and all men would have fared alike. But the throwing out of one metal, gave the man with money a "corner" against him who had little. The rich man's money made him relatively richer; and the poor man's debts made him relatively poorer. Out of it all thousands of men lost their homes. "Protective" Tariffs grew stronger. "Trusts" were born, and the end will be a bloody work in re-constituting a government of the People, by the People. There never has been an epoch in human affairs quite equal to the present.

Favourite Selection of Instrumental Music, consisting principally of marches; airs; minuets, etc., selected, composed and arranged by Oliver Shaw. Dedham, 1807. \$2.00.

SCARCE AND GOOD BOOKS FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Letters from the Backwoods and the Adirondac, by The Rev. I. T. Headley, New York, 1850. Paper. \$1.00. Extremely scarce.

Morals of Abou Ben Adhem, Eastern Fruit on Western Dishes, edited by Petroleum V. Nasby, Toronto, 1875. Paper. \$1.00.

Rhode Island Repudiation; or the History of the Revolutionary Debt, by John W. Richmond, Providence, 1855. Price, Cloth, \$2.00.

Paul and Julia or the Political Mysteries, Hypocrisy and Cruelty of the

Leaders of the Church of Rome, by John Claudius Pitrat, Boston, 1855. Paper. Price \$1.00. A scandalous book.

Sketches by Mark Twain (now first published in complete form), Toronto, Canada. Paper. \$1.00.

Life and Times of Frederick Reynolds—The Player—written by himself. Two volumes in one, half red morocco, Philadelphia, 1826. Comprising as the author says, numerous anecdotes relating to fashionable, legal, and political life. Price, \$1.50.

The *Journal* of March 14th has this concerning the action of the recent Democratic Convention called to name delegates to the National Convention to nominate a candidate for the office of President. Mr. Fitzgerald of Pawtucket cautiously placed Messrs. Honey and Quinn among the delegates, together with six other men—adjourned the convention. The “six other men” then secretly met at a nearby hotel, adopted the unit rule, and they destroyed the votes of Messrs. Honey and Quinn, *as they supposed*. Thereupon the *Journal* gave us this dignified production. It represents Fitzgerald applying his boot to the “posterior” of Col. Honey, a Democrat and one of the most gentlemanly men in Rhode Island.



Three days later comes this:

“People outside Rhode Island forget that the followers of Hearst are not “the whole State.” They are the fragment of what used to be the Democratic party and they have eliminated from it every atom of self-respect and decency. No independents and no honor Democrats can afford to throw their votes for this gang.”

This was followed by a denial of the power of those “six other men” to apply the unit rule,—all of which is a fine illustration of *Journalism* illustrating “self-respect” and “decency” in Providence.

The Sidewalk laws, enacted by the General Assembly under the Charter of

1663, in the years 1821, and 1841, upon which the City Council nolo rests its ordinance enforcing the repairs of sidewalks, were applicable to no town, in Rhode Island, save *Providence*; and under neither act was the employment of a secret, unknown, Detective permitted; and still worse, both these laws have ceased to exist for full forty-seven years; and moreover, the sidewalk is a part of the highway; how can our estates be taxed to top dress a public highway? The City Council can more legally make quarterly donations to the concreters.

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Sacred Harmony, a Selection of Tunes of approved excellence. Boston, 1819. 75c.

The Massachusetts' Harmony, consecrated to Devotion, in four parts, by Walter Jones, a citizen of Massachusetts. Boston, 1843. \$1.50.

Divine Songs, extracted from Mr. J. Hart's Hymns, and set to Musick in Three and Four parts, by Abraham Wood. *Vellum*. Boston, 1789. \$2.50.

Melodia Sacra; or Providence Selection of Sacred Musick, with a number of original compositions, by Oliver Shaw, Providence, 1819. \$1.50.

Massachusetts Collection of Martial Musick, a large collection of the most approved beats, marches, airs, etc. Exeter, 1820. \$1.50.

Columbian and European Harmony, by Bartholomew Brown, A. M., and others. Boston, 1804. In the back of this book is bound the *New England Selection*, a publication of the same period. Price \$2.00.

Hufeland's Art of Prolonging Life, edited by Erasmus Wilson. \$1.25.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1904. Vol. 21.
No. 8

Concerning the conviction of Machen and his *pals* of the tremendous frauds in the Post Office financing, the *Journal* prints the following on the 29th of February:

"What has been accomplished by you, by those who have worked under you in your department and by the department of justice, redounds to the credit of our whole people and is a signal triumph for the cause of popular government. If corruption goes unpunished in popular government, then government by the people will ultimately fail; and they are the best friends of the people who make it evident that whoever in public office, or in connection with public office, sins against the fundamental laws of civic and social wellbeing, will be punished with unsparing rigor. Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Feb. 27, 1904.

This concerns Rhode Island political rottenness from this fact:

(From the Providence Journal 7th January, 1903.)

"There are men in the General Assembly to-day who would be in jail if the statute against bribery were enforced. On every hand, dishonest methods are endured and tolerated; men of education and influence smile at tales of vote buying, and do not hesitate to accept offices to which they were elected by manipulation of the foulest sort. Gen-

eral Brayton frankly enumerates the towns to which he sends money on election day and the men highest in Republican circles know where it comes from and what is done with it."

These political conditions were the direct work of the late Senator H. B. Anthony, using the *Journal* as a most effective engine of deceit, and terror, to political aspirants. George Washington thus describes such work: "The real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe, the regular deliberation, and action of the constituted authority are destructive of this fundamental principle (the right of the people to make, and to alter their constitution of government), and are of fatal tendency." * * * "Unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the *power of the people*, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government." (Washington's Farewell Address of 1796.) This address forms one of the fundamental laws of Rhode Island in the Digests of 1798, 1822, 1844, and until 1857. The first section of the first article of the Constitution is taken verbatim from this Farewell Address.

Concerning this section, in this connection, I wish to make a farther note. In the *Journal* of January 11th, 1904, the Hon. W. P. Sheffield prints an article on this clause in the State Constitution. Mr. Sheffield, then a very young man, was one of the Convention which framed the present Constitution. With

becoming deference I differ from the learned gentleman's conclusions. The section of the Constitution above noted, is the one discussed by Mr. Sheffield. It is in these words: "In the words of the Father of his country we declare that 'the basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government;' but that constitution, which at any time exists, till changed by an authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligating upon all." I beg to submit first that this is not a preamble, as described by Mr. Sheffield, but an integral part of the Constitution upon which the whole instrument rests. If the "basis of our political systems, is the right of the people to make and alter their constitution", then this basis does not rest in the General Assembly nor in the Supreme Court, nor in both. But Mr. Sheffield's purpose is to destroy the views of Gov. Garvin, and Mr. Henry J. Spooner, as expressed concerning this fundamental principle of the Constitution. Mr. Shef-

field says, "If these gentlemen had read a little further on in the *Address*, they would have found out exactly what was meant by Washington. If in the *opinion of the People*, the distribution, or modification of the Constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment, in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed."

These are the words of Washington which Gov. Garvin and Mr. Spooner would have found had they read as Mr. Sheffield suggested. I beg to submit, first, that these views form no part of the Constitution of Rhode Island; and second, that had they formed a part of the Constitution, they would not have changed the fundamental force of Sec. 1, Art. I, above cited. "If in the *opinion of the people the constitution needs modification, etc.*;" Washington here says

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nothing about the opinion of the General Assembly, nor of the opinion of the Supreme Court. Most certainly if the "basis of our political systems" is in *the right of the people to make*, and to *alter* their constitution, how has Washington changed this right, by saying, "If in the opinion of the people" alterations are to be made? How has Washington denied the right, and the power, of the people, to make them, without reference to the General Assembly, nor to the Supreme Court? And Washington suggests "*let it be corrected by an amendment.*" He does not affirm that the Legislature, or the Court, or both together, can attach an amendment to the Constitution; but he affirms that *the people* can do it. Any other method of change, is usurpation; and Washington says, "Let there be no change by usurpation." When the Supreme Court, consisting of four men, by a Decree in the Narragansett Pier case, destroyed Art. 17, Sec. 4, of the Constitution, was it done by the People, and under an amend-

ment as Washington suggested? Or was it usurpation?

Or, after the chartering of corporations, in this unconstitutional manner (the *Journal* itself is published under one of them), this same Supreme Court, *by implication in the construction* of the Constitution, gives the power to the General Assembly of releasing such corporations from bearing any part of the taxes assessed for carrying on the government. Was it done by the People, or by amendment? Did the People ask to assume to themselves all taxes? Or did the Supreme Court, by *usurpation*, thus rob them? Under this Decree—not an amendment—every poor man is taxed and every corporation, put in position of "buying" a town. When the Senate of the Rhode Island General Assembly took into its own hands, the power of electing town officers in every town, and city of Rhode Island, was it done by order of the people, and by an amendment to the Constitution, as Washington suggested, or was it usurpation, as declared by

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Washington? It is these three acts which Mr. Sheffield upholds and defends, but which I do not. I believe these three acts will destroy the Rhode Island government, as an American State, or the Acts themselves, and the opinions of this Court must be destroyed. Mr. Sheffield says: "It may well be believed that neither Gov. Garvin, nor Mr. Spooner has read this farewell address, for if they had they would be justly chargeable with the intention of deceiving the public." It what I have written is based upon facts, and logically set forth, what must become of these inuendos of my learned friend.

The *Journal* of March 3, has this instructive heading: "HITS SEVERAL". Gov. Garvin in some magazine made reference to a man, at the time a judge of a court in Rhode Island, who bribed voters to the tune of about \$700.00 to elect him, the Judge to be a Senator, or a member of the General Assembly,—a man who was to adjudicate the law, broke all laws in getting himself placed

in position to enact all our laws. Now there is an act presented to the Senate designed to prevent such an infamous outrage, and the *Journal* heads its announcement of the fact, "*Hits Several*". This means that several of these Judges hold such seats. No Judge of the Supreme Court would dare, in his own person, to hold, or attempt to hold, such a position. But this *Emblem of Political Purity*, the *Journal*, attempts to throw ridicule upon, and then destroy this attempt at judicial reformation by this paragraph: "Senator Thurston yesterday blossomed out with an act relative to the election of Justices of the District Court." This article could be printed in the *Journal* only with the consent of the Local Editor. Who is this Local Editor? It was printed not alone as a news item, but to be used as a guy rope to be used by the *Journal's* leg puller in the Senate. Who is this leg puller?

My loving contemporary, the P. V. G., in consideration that its readers along the valley of the Pawtuxet are somewhat

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hazy in their mental and moral understanding of the Supreme Court's opinion in the Northern Securities case, thus enlightens the benighted. "This was and is essentially a *legal* matter; it involves no question of moral ethics." A combination between two, to rob the entire community by controlling the food and passenger traffic of the entire north-west, is not a question of morals? A matter of manufacturing a sewing machine here in Providence, and making Providence inhabitants pay double the price for the machine, which the English and all Euporeans pay for the same machine, is not a matter of moral ethics? Then comes my immoral contemporary and advocates an immediate repeal of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. It took the Dred Scot decisions; and two million of killed men; and six thousand, five hundred million of dollars, to get rid of black slavery. If my moral contemporary has its way, that course of action will succeed in the extermination of this government.

In the first week in March, 1904, the *Journal* prints a paragraph with the

Exiles in Virginia, with observations on the conduct of the Society of Friends during the Revolutionary War, 1777-1778. These Quakers were banished from Philadelphia. 8 vo., $\frac{1}{2}$ Turkey Mor. Phila., 1848. \$3.00.

The Lancashire Dialect; or the adventures and misfortunes of a Lancashire clown in a Dialogue. To which is added a Glossary of Lancashire words and phrases paper. Folding colored

heading BECAUSE TRADE is SLACK and then follows in heavy types, "About 50 men to leave the Brown & Sharpe Works this week," and continues:

"For some time there have been rumors spread among the business men of this city that the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company had discharged a large number of men on account of a great decrease in their business, but an official of the company stated to-day that these reports were without foundation."

That these "rumors" were "without foundation" seems cloudy when we read this closing of the *Journal's* valuable local note:

"Since last fall there has been a decrease in the number of orders that have come in, and some of the men in different departments of the works were discharged at that time. Since then small numbers of men have been discharged as the work has grown less in bulk, and up to the present time about 500 men have been given the privilege of looking for work in other places."

"Because Trade is Slack", of what value to these hundreds of men thrown

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out of the B. & S. shops, is the "privilege of looking for work in other places"? Does protection protect you, idle friends? This company has for years sold its products, or certain of them, in England to Englishmen for one half, or nearly one half the money it "legally" wrenches out of the pockets of the American people. This is protection. But whom does it protect, my idle friends? How any newspaper, with any pretence to decency, can print such a thing as this *Journal* printed, in an intelligent community, is beyond my comprehension. But BOOK NOTES will put it where men can certainly find it, in all the great libraries in this country. With all these tariffs, how much better "off" financially are the men who labor than they were before tariffs were first invented? My learned and loving contemporary, the *Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner*, shall tell us:

"The wonderful strides in material prosperity made during the last half century, strides which have increased in a geometrical ratio as the years have passed, have served to weaken and to loosen the ideas of morality and of prosperity handed down to us by our Puritan ancestors."

In the February, 1904, *North American Review*, Mr. D. J. Sully, told us why cotton had advanced and must continue to advance. Mr. Sully's opinion was founded upon four causes, thus: "Four causes have tended to decrease the production: (1) Seed deterioration. (2) Soil exhaustion, by poor tillage. (3) Increase in pests, such as the boll weevils. (4) Lack of average experience.

In 1901, the U. S. Department published the following paper in answer to the question, "Where are the spinners of the world to look for an increase in the supply of raw cotton?" Having first shown that the United States supplied the world with 86 per cent of all the cotton used, the Department said:

"In a letter of recent date, in answer to the inquiry, what are the possibilities of cotton culture in Texas? Governor Sayers says:

"I have to express the opinion that not exceeding one-third, if so much, of the strict cotton area of Texas is now under cultivation, and that if the assurance could be given that for ten years in succession the price of cotton at the gin would average 8 cents per pound the annual product of the State would within that time reach fully 10,000,000

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Letters from the Backwoods and the Adirondac, by The Rev. I. T. Headley, New York, 1850. Paper. \$1.00. Extremely scarce.

Morals of Abou Ben Adhem, Eastern Fruit on Western Dishes, edited by Petroleum V. Nasby, Toronto, 1875. Paper. \$1.00.

Rhode Island Repudiation; or the History of the Revolutionary Debt, by John W. Richmond, Providence, 1855. Price, Cloth, \$2.00.

Paul and Julia or the Political Mysteries, Hypocrisy and Cruelty of the

Leaders of the Church of Rome, by John Claudius Pitrat, Boston, 1855. Paper. Price \$1.00. A scandalous book.

Sketches by Mark Twain (now first published in complete form), Toronto, Canada. Paper. \$1.00.

Life and Times of Frederick Reynolds —The Player—written by himself. Two volumes in one, half red morocco, Philadelphia, 1826. Comprising as the author says, numerous anecdotes relating to fashionable, legal, and political life. Price, \$1.50.

bales. This is not an exaggerated statement, nor is it based upon the cultivation of cotton exclusively in such area, proper allowance being made for the diversification of crops."

This amount, which Texas could alone produce, was equal to the present production of the entire south, if Sully's figures are correct. The Department continued:

"Oklahoma and the Indian Territory are each much larger in area than South Carolina, and this State in 1897 and 1898 produced over 1,000,000 bales of cotton. Under favorable conditions, therefore, these Territories could safely be counted on to supply 2,500,000 bales.

"The Atlantic States—Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida—could increase their yield by 1,000,000 bales, and the Gulf States, exclusive of Texas and including Arkansas, Tennessee, and Missouri, could swell their production 1,500,000 bales.

"In addition to the above, there are large areas suitable for cotton culture in southern California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Kansas, and Kentucky. So that, if the time should come when the spinners of the world require, say, 40,000,000 bales, the United States should be able to supply 25,000,000, or over 60 per cent of the whole, provided, always, that there was a sufficiency of labor and that other conditions were favorable.

"We are therefore led to the conclusion that for many years to come the Southern States will continue to hold the supremacy as the producers of the best and cheapest clothing material in the world."

The land surface of Oklahoma is 38,830 square miles, the Indian Territory 31,000; and South Carolina 30,170. The "soil" of these vast acreages, never having been used, cannot be "exhausted", as suggested by Sully, nor otherwise rendered. In the light of such statistics the fools borrow money with which to follow Sully and the *wisest* of American periodicals beg for his valuable opin-

ions. Three years before Mr. D. J.'s oracular statement, our government has shown that four times the number of cotton bales could be found in this country above those now grown. And now Sully has made an assignment. Are all "business" men fools?

The Park Commissioners have begun the setting up of statues of each other in Roger Williams Park. They have ordered a bronze statue to be set up for Richard H. Deming, and the people are to pay the bill. It will make the position of a Park Commissioner desirable for some men; men who would never get a bronze statue set up for them in any other way.

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Sacred Harmony, a Selection of Tunes of approved excellence. Boston, 1819. 75c.

The Massachusetts' Harmony, consecrated to Devotion, in four parts, by Walter Jones, a citizen of Massachusetts. Boston, 1843. \$1.50.

Divine Songs, extracted from Mr. J. Hart's Hymns, and set to Musick in Three and Four parts, by Abraham Wood. *Vellum*. Boston, 1789. \$2.50.

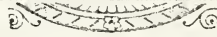
Melodia Sacra; or Providence Selection of Sacred Musick, with a number of original compositions, by Oliver Shaw, Providence, 1819. \$1.50.

Massachusetts Collection of Martial Musick, a large collection of the most approved beats, marches, airs, etc. Exeter, 1820. \$1.50.

Columbian and European Harmony, by Bartholomew Brown, A. M., and others. Boston, 1804. In the back of this book is bound the *New England Selection*, a publication of the same period. Price \$2.00.

Hufeland's Art of Prolonging Life, edited by Erasmus Wilson. \$1.25.

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Official Papers printed for the common council of the city of Boston. City and Police acts. 12 mo., pp. 139, Boston, 1822. Price 65 cents postpaid.

Plays, by Anna Cora Mowatt. 12 mo., Boston, 1855. Price 60 cents.

Mimic Life, or Before and Behind the Curtain, a series of narratives by Anna Cora Ritchie, formerly Mrs. Mowatt. 12 mo., Boston, 1856. Price 75 cents.

Biographical sketch of Gen. Joseph Warren, embracing the prominent events of his life, and his Boston orations of 1772 and 1775, together with the celebrated eulogy pronounced by Perce Morton at King's chapel in 1776. 12 mo., cloth, Boston, 1857. \$1.00.

Plants of Boston and its Vicinity, with occasional Remarks, by Isaac Bigelow, 3d Ed. with a Glossary of Botanical Form. 12 mo. Boston, 1840. \$2.00.

Lexicon Physico-Medicum. A new medical explaining the difficult terms used in the several branches of the profession, by John Quincy. London, 1767. \$2.00. This book is a real curiosity. Here is a specimen definition: "Pugil. The eighth part of a handful." Here's another: "Euchrasy. An agreeable, well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a Body is said to be in good order."

Willick's Lectures on Diet and Regimen bring a systematic inquiry into the most rational means of preserving health and prolonging life. 2 v (one cover broken). \$1.00.

The Republican General Assembly will keep "Tal" Dodge, the political Block Islander, in the Assembly during the session, ignoring the sworn statements of his shameful election.

1-845.002

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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Here's a little extract from Henry Villard's autobiography, which ought to be preserved in some Rhode Island publication, which alone can preserve it. There are other stories, which I well remember, similar in character, but not touching General Burnside:

About daybreak I passed the camp of a regiment of Pennsylvania three months' men, whose term of service had expired the day before, and who had insisted on marching away from the front to the very sound of the battle. So little martial spirit had been developed in a good portion of the army! A little while later I heard the clatter of hoofs behind me, and, looking back, perceived a mounted officer approaching at full speed. As he came nearer, I saw he wore nothing on his head and was very bald. I soon recognized in him Colonel Ambrose E. Burnside, of the First Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, who had commanded a brigade under Heintzelman in the battle. There he was, hatless, swordless, and all alone, making the best of time on his fine black charger. I had made his acquaintance in his camp at Washington, and hence spoke to him as he hastened by. He did not stop to talk, but merely exclaimed, "I am hurrying ahead to get rations for my command." But this struck me as preposterous, as such duties were not performed by regimental commanders, and as it did not account for his being

without hat and sword. From this incident, I conceived a natural prejudice against his trustworthiness as a general officer, which my later observations of him as a corps and army commander confirmed. (Villard's autobiography, v. 1. pp. 197, 198.)

The Newport *Herald* has a few extracts taken from an Address, made by a Chicago gentleman, somewhere, in which occurs this paragraph:

"You must be honest, wise critics, and not mere fault-finders. It is the pestilential fault-finding that makes the honest city officials sick at heart. I should go to the newspaper men to get at the facts of any city."

The *Herald* does not, in set phrase, nor even by implication, suggest that the Providence *Journal* was the ideal which the Chicago gentleman had in his mind's eye. This going to the newspaper men, for accuracy in facts, at once suggests to me the story Sir John Falstaff relates of his "Shindy" in the street one night, to the Prince of Wales, "Four of us took a thousand pounds," said Falstaff. "Where is it?" saith the Prince. "Taken from us—a hundred upon poor four of us," said Falstaff. He fought twelve, bound sixteen. While sharing the plunder seven fresh men rush upon us, releasing all the others. "What fought ye all of them?" said the Prince of Wales. "All," said Falstaff, "I fought

with fifty of them, aye, with two, or three, and fifty." The incredulity of the Prince was complete when Falstaff reduced his numbers to "two rogues in buckram." "I tell thee what, Hal, if I tell thee a lie, spit in my face—call me a horse"—"they were bound, every man of them. * * Or I am a Jew, else an *Ebrow Jew*." Shakespeare here made no *specific* reproach to the *Journal*.

Here's another clipping from this Chicago gentleman's address:

"Don't be afraid of names. Take, for instance, 'socialism.' President Hadley has done more to take the curse off that word by his definition than anything else. It's 'Increasing the sphere of government'—we're tending that way. We are broadening the sphere of schools and parks and playgrounds. Take the term 'anarchy.' The worst anarchist is he who buys a jury or a judge and destroys the law."

My illustrious and virtuous contemporary prints this interesting historical fact:

"The Rhode Island building at the St. Louis fair is a reproduction of one of the finest examples of colonial architecture to be found in the state; the Stephen H. Smith mansion in the town of Lincoln. This was built about the year 1800, and was constructed of sea-faced granite taken from the quarries on the farm, and is of the same character as that used in the Butterfly factory just across the road."

The money wherewith this home was built was drawn in a Lottery, about 1828, which Mr. Smith drew. With this money this house was built; and the hill opposite, Quinsinket, covered with rare ferns, and shrubs; the pond on the hill top was the work of Mr. Smith; and I have seen the gold fish with which he stocked it. Mr. Smith bankrupted himself by the outlay. Smith was a boy rising fifteen years of age in 1800; he must have begun building at a very age, and of rare knowledge of colonial architecture. He had many vicissitudes in his business career, serving many men. He died in May (28th day), 1858.

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at the time serving Nicholas Brown as a bookkeeper, in the building on the corner of North Main and Waterman streets. The late Chief Justice Staples wrote an obituary notice of Mr. Smith, in which he says: "Mr. Smith resided in Providence many years. While engaged in business in Providence he erected a house on the paternal acres in Smithfield." He was an excellent man, for I knew him; and his sister, then of great age, and much infirmity, was one of the most charming women whom it was my good fortune in life to have met.

- Why do not the City Government direct Keith's Opera House to throw open the Union street exit, so long as they have such an exit, in case of fire, or at the end of an entertainment? Has the Chicago lesson been so soon forgotten? Now in case of a fire the audience must yell for an usher to open the exit.

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Judge Brown, of the United States Circuit Court, in a denial of the petition for a new trial in the case Woods, and Ennis vs. Old Colony Railroad, uses this language:

"Upon consideration of the defendant's petition for a new trial I am of the opinion that the questions of the defendant's negligence, of the plaintiff's contributory negligence, and of the amount of damages were for the jury, and that there is no sufficient reason for setting aside the verdicts."

Suppose such law was to be applied to the Gunn case, by the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, where would that case now stand? Upon such fundamental questions, so plain, and so clear, there ought to be no difference in courts the same holding the United States, and the State jurisdiction. Since this was written, the second verdict of a Jury in the Gunn case has been set aside. The Constitution says "The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate." No matter how many destructions of verdicts by Courts,

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the right of trial remains. Let another jury come at once to the case; for this Court seems determined to destroy one of the fundamental rights of every citizen.

The writer was Foreman of the jury at the first trial of the Gunn case. He *heard* and most carefully considered the testimony; he saw and studied every witness; and in spite of those two setbacks by the Court he reiterates his verdict. Saving only myself there could not have been a more intelligent and upright jury. They stood 11 to 1, within five minutes after entering the jury room; they knowing nothing concerning the foreman's opinion. The Constitution of Rhode Island says: "The right of trial by Jury shall remain inviolate." Whatever it had been under the charter government, it was thereafter to remain *inviolate*. This in 1843. This court would not dare to deny to me the right of a trial by Jury. By *implication*, (I thank the Court for teaching me that word,) I am entitled to the *verdict* of this jury. What practical difference is

it to me, whether a Court deprives me of a jury trial; or destroys my verdict, the very first moment they can get at it; does this act of the Court keep the right of a trial by Jury *inviolate*!!; or is it an outrageous violation of the Constitution by this Court?

This Court has not, nor can the General Assembly give it, the right to *destroy* a *verdict* which a jury gives to me. It destroys a constitutional right of every citizen, and itself decides that its act is within its power under the Constitution. It is judicial anarchy. This Court at neither of these trials had any power to annul, nor even to touch these verdicts. The Court in its latest destruction opinion says: "The plaintiff's (Gunn's) testimony is that he was standing beside a coal cart between it and the track when a car of the defendant came along without warning from behind, knocking him down and running over his leg." Then continues the Court:

"His statement in this respect is not sustained by any other witness. Op-

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posed to it is the testimony of Sullivan, his fellow workman and driver of the coal cart, whom the plaintiff was assisting in raising the body of the cart to discharge coal. * * * It was to the effect that the plaintiff stepped back from behind the horses just as the car came along; that he had gone only to a point between the forward and hind wheels when he was hit by the car, which was not coming fast. All the other witnesses who saw the accident confirm this statement."

I cannot indeed make a Decree; but my right of private judgment remains. This court had no legal power over this verdict of the Jury. But the Jury have an absolute legal right to defend themselves, as best they can, against such work by a court. The United States Judge, Arthur L. Brown, sustains me when he says in an opinion: "The questions of the defendant's negligence; or of the plaintiff's contributory negligence; and of the amount of damages; *were for the Jury.*" Most certainly they were, and the Judges of the State Court must be stopped from intermeddling. As a member of the Jury, I say that the court

is wholly in error, when it states that Sullivan's testimony is in contradiction of the testimony of the plaintiff, and that "all the other witnesses confirm Sullivan". I heard Sullivan's testimony; he died before the second trial; the Court has no further testimony than I heard; and I then thought, and now say, that instead of being in contradiction, it was in confirmation of Gunn's testimony. The very fact that Gunn was hurt, when he was hurt, where he was hurt, (and I as a Juror most carefully studied and measured the ground) is confirmation, against all witnesses, of the truth of his story. The Court says, "the car was not coming fast." The testimony of the motorman showed the car to me running at the rate of "about five miles an hour", nearly (8) eight feet a second. The reason that these cars cannot run at such a speed on Westminster street, is because it would be dangerous to human life, and the Railway Company would be liable. The Jury considered that the Company were just as liable on Governor street, whenever a human life was endangered. The Court has no power to decide upon such

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a question, it is solely the province of the Jury. The Court will not change, but the people must, and will change the Court.

Bureau of National Literature and Art,
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Washington, D. C., April 5, 1904.

Dear Sir:—

Mr. A. H. Hartwell, of Washington, will call upon you within a day of two with reference to the copy of a Government compilation, which this Bureau has reserved for you in accordance with explanation to be made by Mr. Hartwell.

Believing that you will appreciate the compliment, I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

J. E. BULLOCK,

Chief Clerk.

Mr. Frank B. White,

1191 Westminister,

Providence, R. I.

This letter has been sent to me for notice. In my feeble way I give it. BOOK NOTES congratulates Mr. Frank B. White on the importance of his influence with the "Bureau of National Literature" at Washington, D. C. Curiously enough this "Bureau" is "chartered" in

very small type. Are Government Bureaus' chartered? Who ever heard of a Government Bureau's writing to anybody that "a copy of a Government compilation" is received from "you" and can be obtained on the "instalment plan" for \$35.00, at \$2.00 per month? It comes very near being a fraudulent imposition.

This admirable clipping was taken from the *Olneyville Times* of the 12th of March last. It is worth preservation for future generations, and BOOK NOTES can, and will preserve it.

"All parties and all citizens ought to stand for "good government," but there seems to be a very general impression in this state that a man who advocates good government is a harmless crank. Citizens who are and have been identified with good government movements in this city are termed "goo goos," which seems to carry with it contempt and derision. Just why a man who wants a good administration of municipal affairs should be considered eccentric is not plain. It seems to us a perfectly natural wish of any good citizen. The man who obeys the laws, and pays his taxes has a right to expect good candidates to vote for and honest work from the candidates

SCARCE AND GOOD BOOKS FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Letters from the Backwoods and the Adirondac, by The Rev. I. T. Headley, New York, 1850. Paper. \$1.00. Extremely scarce.

Morals of Abou Ben Adhem, Eastern Fruit on Western Dishes, edited by Petroleum V. Nasby, Toronto, 1875. Paper. \$1.00.

Rhode Island Repudiation; or the History of the Revolutionary Debt, by John W. Richmond, Providence, 1855. Price, Cloth, \$2.00.

Paul and Julia or the Political Mysteries, Hypocrisy and Cruelty of the

Leaders of the Church of Rome, by John Claudius Pitrat, Boston, 1855. Paper. Price \$1.00. A scandalous book.

Sketches by Mark Twain (now first published in complete form), Toronto, Canada. Paper. \$1.00.

Life and Times of Frederick Reynolds—The Player—written by himself. Two volumes in one, half red morocco, Philadelphia, 1826. Comprising as the author says, numerous anecdotes relating to fashionable, legal, and political life. Price, \$1.50.

if elected. There is no clearer indication of the low estate into which politics have fallen in this state than the slighting manner in which honest efforts for improvement are held by some people.

MARK HANNA,

"The Child of God."

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale thus spoke of the death of Hanna. Mr. Hale is now Chaplain of the U. S. Senate. "A whole-souled child of God who believed in success, and who knew how to succeed by using infinite powers." Infinite powers pertain alone to the Divine Master—God. According to this aged clergyman, Hanna was the equal of God. A clergyman of the Baptist denomination in Philadelphia preached, February 21st, on the text, "Was Mr. Hanna a Model Citizen?" He said Mr. Hanna was a model citizen. He was a fact and not a cipher, therefore he is an example for that numerous class of citizens who grow furious at church meetings over political wrongs. The article from which these extracts were taken was in the *Boston Herald*. The *Herald's* heading, in huge type, was: HANNA'S EXAMPLE FOR CHRISTIANS. Then this Baptist preacher says this:

"Mr. Hanna sometimes seemed more anxious to succeed than to do right. He came into the Senate under a cloud for his methods in securing election. He was loyal to the last degree to his friends but he would stand by them even when they were wrong."

It is such work as this, by men who proclaim the sanctity of the Holy Office, that has done so much to empty the Protestant Churches. It is scandalous, by whomever done. The Ship Subsidy swindle has slipped into Hanna's grave; and Perry S. Heath, the outlawed swindler of the Post Office department, and Secretary of the Republican National

Committee, has also slipped into the same grave. Both clergymen spoke feelingly of the vast amount of money which Hanna failed to take with him when he left. They should read Matthew 19, 24.

The April *Craftsman* has a most suggesting paper on plans of cities. All cities have grown and been "laid out" with no method, or design. Somebody owned land, out of which he desired to get an income. So he put a lane here; and a street there; and a footpath in another place. The result has been a mere hodge-podge. Those who have the control of highways in cities ought to look carefully into the *Craftsman* paper.

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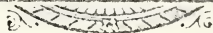
Melodia Sacra; or Providence Selection of Sacred Musick, with a number of original compositions, by Oliver Shaw, Providence, 1819. \$1.50.

Massachusetts Collection of Martial Musick, a large collection of the most approved beats, marches, airs, etc. Exeter, 1820. \$1.50.

Columbian and European Harmony, by Bartholomew Brown, A. M., and others. Boston, 1804. In the back of this book is bound the *New England Selection*, a publication of the same period. Price \$2.00.

Hufeland's Art of Prolonging Life, edited by Erasmus Wilson. \$1.25.

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}, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1904.

Vol. 21
No. 10.

DUELS AND DUELING IN RHODE ISLAND.

AN ACCOUNT OF FOUR DUELS FOUGHT IN
OR NEAR PROVIDENCE BETWEEN
THE YEARS 1827-35.

Dueling, as a substitute for courts of law in this portion of the world, has now practically ceased. The General Statutes have succeeded the code of honor. In former times the practice prevailed among only the most refined and intelligent portion of the people. Had only the most ignorant and semi-barbarous practiced it, we could more readily understand how it could have prevailed. But it is difficult to conceive how educated men who understood to a certain extent the course of natural laws, could suppose that he whose cause was just, but who was deficient in skill or marksmanship, would be supported on the hostile field by some miraculous or subtle cause; that God himself would direct the bullets of the just, as must have been the case when Aaron Burr shot dead Alexander Hamilton.

Notwithstanding the statement of John Phoenix that there was not room enough in Rhode Island to fight a duel, but that one antagonist would have to stand in Connecticut and the other in Massachusetts, and fire across the State, there were fought within the State four duels between the years 1827 and 1835.

The parties concerned in these affairs were in neither case Rhode Island people; they came from the neighboring States to fight on Rhode Island soil. The reason for this course was the difference in the laws of the different States upon the subject. It was not until after and because of these repeated affairs, that the General Assembly of Rhode Island enacted the law of 1838, and which is now in force. Previous to the latter date, the laws of Rhode Island provided that a person convicted of engaging in a duel should be punished by being publicly carried in a cart to the gallows, with a rope around his neck, and he should there be seated upon the gallows, with the rope around his neck, as aforesaid, for the space of one hour, and further he should be imprisoned one year.

The laws of Massachusetts were far more stringent. If a person killed another in a duel, he was held to be guilty of murder and liable to be hanged. If parties engaged as principals in a duel when neither were wounded, they were liable to imprisonment for twenty years, and could thereafter hold no office under the State, of trust or profit. If in a duel outside the State, a party was wounded and coming within the State, died, the party wounding him (if a citizen of Massachusetts) was declared guilty of murder and liable to be hanged. Seconds were accessories before the

fact, in cases of death, and surgeons were subjected to heavy fines. In New York and Connecticut, the laws were also severe. Owing to these differences in the laws, Rhode Island became practically the fighting ground for New England, and all parties desirous of engaging in duels came hither for the purpose.

THE FIRST DUEL

of which we find any account, was fought on the turnpike between Pawtucket and Providence, about a mile from the former place, in 1827. The principals were said by some to have been Frenchmen, and by others to have been a Frenchman and a Pole. One was said to have represented the French government in some capacity in this country, and the other was an ex-general of the French army. The name of one was P. P. F. DeGrand. We believe the challenge passed in Boston. The parties came from that place by stage on the 12th of July; this was Tuesday. The following Thursday morning, at sunrise, the duel took place. The

weapons were pistols. The distance nine feet—surely a murderous distance. The parties were to fire while one of the seconds counted the words: "One, two, three, four, five, six." By reason of his nervous agitation, the pistol of one of the antagonists was discharged too quickly, and without injury to his opponent. DeGrand, on the contrary, was not only quick, but he was at the same time cool, and he shot his adversary in the fleshy part of the left leg, declaring that had another second of time been given him he would have shot his antagonist through the heart. It seems that, notwithstanding the rapidity of his aim, he was unprepared for the rapid manner in which the second gave the words, and being obliged to level at the part which he hit. The party returned to Blake's Hotel, at Pawtucket, where the wounded Frenchman was placed under the medical care of Dr. Ira Barrows, once of this city, to whom he declared that DeGrand was "one d—d quick fellow."

DeGrand and the others went imme-

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diately to Providence, and left for New York in the steamboat, which at that time sailed at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The wounded man lay for a fortnight at Pawtucket, under the care of Dr. Barrows, when he recovered and departed.

So secretly and adroitly had the whole affair been managed, that not the slightest suspicion was raised in the minds of any who came in contact with the party, that the object of their sojourn at Pawtucket was for the purpose of fighting a duel, until it was all over, and the party, with the exception of the wounded man, on their way to New York.

THE SECOND DUEL

was fought in Cumberland, on the 16th of December, 1832. This was Sunday. The duel took place at three o'clock in the afternoon. The place selected was on the farm then owned by Cyrus Cook, Esq., about one and a quarter miles from Cumberland Hill, and about two miles from the boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Twenty rods from the road is a secluded hollow, which at that time was screened from the road by a thinly wooded piece of land. This hollow was the spot finally selected. This party, like the first, came from Massachusetts. They came in chaises, bringing their surgeon with them. Stopping at a farm-house, they inquired whether they were in Rhode Island or Connecticut. This was about as severe a hit at Rhode Island diminutiveness as that before mentioned of John Phoenix. Upon being informed that they were in Rhode Island, the party alighted, and, hitching their horses to bar-posts, entered an adjoining field and commenced removing their clothing, when the lowing of cattle alarmed them; one of the party made a reconnaissance and reported that a bull was in the field, whereupon the party seized their clothing and hastily fled into another field adjoining, and selected the hollow before mentioned. Here they finished stripping. Even their shirts were removed, probably to guard against coats

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of mail. The two shirtless gentlemen were now placed in position, their backs towards each other, at a distance of six paces, pistols were given them, whereupon the younger began crying. His second gave him two or three drinks from a flask, and finally got him into condition to proceed. Upon receipt of the word they were to wheel and fire. The word was given; the result was one pistol was discharged into the ground before the shirtless shooter had half turned, while the bullet of the other principal, whose pistol was discharged in turning, just missed the head of his second.

Fresh pistols were now given the parties, and the same arrangements were made as before, with the exception that this time the second who came near being hit before, took the precaution to place a good-sized tree between himself and his principal. Word was given as before, and both pistols were discharged in turning, but one of the gentlemen had the misfortune to wound himself in the leg. Wounded honor was, however, sat-

isfied, and the whole party gathered up their clothing in the greatest hurry and decamped. So great was their expedition that one of the gentlemen forgot to put on his shirt, and it was left upon the field of honor to be picked up by some boys who arrived on the spot the moment the party left, who had, in fact, been spectators of the whole affair. The principals were well dressed (when they arrived), and wore mustaches, which were not familiar to the quiet people of Cumberland, who described them as wearing long beards upon their upper-lips. They left no addresses. We therefore know not who they were. The shirt left on the field belonged to the gentleman who did not shoot himself in the leg; he dressed himself while the two seconds dressed the other principal, who lay screaming on the ground. The wounded leg, it was said, was afterwards amputated. *Vive l'Honneur!*

THE THIRD DUEL

was fought on the Moses Brown farm, on Friday, January 31, 1834. The principals were Robert C. Hooper, Esq., a

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prominent merchant of Boston, and Shocko Jones, Esq., of North Carolina. At this time he was a law student at Harvard. He had the dark complexion and long hair of the typical southerner. The cause of the quarrel was some dispute concerning Miss Marion Marshall, a distinguished beauty of that day, living in Boston. All parties moved in the best society. The seconds were William Boott, for Mr. Hooper, and a Mr. Gibbs, for Mr. Jones. The ground first selected was Dedham, and Mr. Hooper there put in an appearance, but Mr. Jones was arrested on his way there, and placed under bonds for ten thousand dollars to keep the peace. This necessitated other arrangements, and the next week the parties met in Providence. The weapons used were pistols, and the distance eight paces. One account states that Jones discharged his pistol before the word was given, and missed Hooper, who now took deliberate aim so that the shot should not prove fatal, and fired. Jones thereupon declared himself wounded, although no marks of the ball could be found on his person or dress. Another account says Jones was wounded in the left thigh, but not severely, as he was not disabled from walking. Peace was declared and the whole party made quick time out of the State and took the shortest road for Boston, where they arrived the same evening at half-past eleven o'clock and stopped at the Tremont House. This fact, if it is a fact, shows that Jones could not have been very badly wounded, to ride forty miles in the wagons and on the country roads of those days, with a wound in his

left thigh. The bonds which Mr. Jones gave to keep the peace in Massachusetts were of course inoperative as to his fighting in Rhode Island.

A pamphlet was announced to contain an account of the controversy, correspondence, and of the affair, but the Grand Jury of Suffolk county, having found an indictment against William Boott, we believe the pamphlet was not published, since it must contain evidence which would be used against Boott in the coming trial, which took place before the Municipal Court of Boston, Judge Thatcher, on the 18th of June following. S. D. Parker conducted the case for the government, and C. P. Curtis defended Boott. The trial lasted nearly all day, and Mr. Boott was acquitted. It could not be proved that Boott carried the challenge, or that the challenge had been given within the State, or, in fact, as far as we can discover, that any duel had been fought.

Considerable indignation was aroused in Rhode Island by these repeated incursions; a requisition upon the Governor of Massachusetts was urged for the arrest of all the parties concerned, but they were not arrested. The authorities of Providence were apprised of the intention of the parties to fight here, and made every exertion to arrest them, but without success. Henry G. Mumford, who was then City Marshal, was on the ground a few moments before the party arrived, but supposing that he had been misinformed, went to another place and missed them.

THE FOURTH DUEL
was fought in October, 1835, at a spot

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near Scott's Pond, in Smithfield, already famous as the scene of two tragedies; but little is known of this duel. The principals were two officers in the navy—one a lieutenant, and the other a sailing-master. They came from New York by the steamboat—what weapons were used we cannot learn, nor can we learn any particulars of the combat—save that both parties were wounded.

This we believe was the last duel fought in Rhode Island, and let us hope that ever will be. Still as late as 1873, we believe, an effort was made by requisition from New Jersey, to arrest a temporary resident of this State on a charge of connection with a hostile meeting somewhere beyond the Elysian fields.

The Smoot committee of the Senate is well named. This comes from the reports of the examination.

In the course of President Smith's testimony he stated that when he went on a journey he was "accompanied by one of his wives."

"He said one of his wives," sarcastically remarked Senator Burrows to Senator Hoar, who was sitting at his left. It was quite plain that Senator Hoar

had no liking for such statements.

Later on the attorney for Mr. Smoot was objecting to the admissions of Mr. Smith that he practiced polygamy, saying that he did not think it relevant to show what the associates of Mr. Smoot did, as they were not members of the Senate.

"We will assume, for the sake of illustration," said Senator Hoar to the attorney, "that one of the members of this body had for his associates 12 men who were counterfeiters. Not only that, but they were an organized gang of counterfeiters and the supposititious member was one of them. He might not be a counterfeiter, but his friends were the makers of bad money, he was interested in the results of their work and knew that they considered the making of bogus money an honest occupation. In inquiring into the fitness of that man for membership of this body, would it not be proper to determine the character and business of his associates and his relations to them?"

Mr. Hoar is a Senator from Massachusetts who talks against political immorality, but always votes for it. Thus he satisfies both ends of the political machine. The virtuous end is tickled

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with his words, and the other half of his constituents, who desire to steal, are given legal liberty. He does the same with polygamy. While holding up the blackness of Utah, he utters never a word against the Senatorial harems. Mr. Hoar and his example is far more dangerous to his countrymen than Mr. Smoot can ever hope to be.

The *American Monthly Review of Reviews* for March sustains its reputation in high-class monthly journalism. Very full and interesting treatment is given to the war in the far East. The whole story of the conflict up to date is told in "The Progress of the World," the reader being carried through the mass of news until he reaches safely a graphic, accurate picture of what has actually happened. The men of action and counsel in cabinet and in command on land and sea, who are "doing things" for Russia and Japan, are presented in brief pen pictures with portraits, making the reader familiar with all the prominent statesmen, diplomats, admirals, and generals.

There have been repeated reports of the increase of their bills for Gas, under the reduction in price. My own bill for the first quarter, 1904, was increased *one-third*. The increase of consumption was 30 per cent. I cannot explain this difference. I have merely followed the bill. For fifty years the people of Providence have permitted this company to use the public highways for the apparent purpose of getting enormous sums out of the pockets of the inhabitants. Just think of having been made to pay \$4.00 a thousand feet for Gas costing not 50 cents a thousand to deliver—and a *monopoly* of the public highways, whereby such a wrong can be perpetuated.

Three suits have recently been brought against the Gas Company for endangering life by its distribution of so poison-

ous a compound. Myself and my entire family, small as it is, had a marvelous escape from a leakage in a street main, a hundred feet away from where we slept. But litigation ought to be most carefully studied by jurymen.

The present critical condition in British politics gives special timeliness to the glimpses of life in the English House of Commons announced as the subject matter of the *May Century's* leading article, "The Mother of Parliaments." Under this title Henry Norman, M. P., has written at length of this "place of quaint ceremonial and queer habits"; and numerous drawings by André Castaigne will add to the vividness of the sketch.

The setting up of statues to each other by the various city commissioners, as illustrated by the case of R. H. Deming, at Roger Williams Park, called for this in the *Olneyville Times*: "They are not all Richard H. Demings (the other members of the Park Commission, but who serve without money and without price). In these days of grab and graft (otherwise downright stealing), it is refreshing to know that there are men who will take an office that carries no salary with it." Mr. Deming left the park commission and its perquisites with no salary to take a position on the Police Commission at \$3,000 a year.

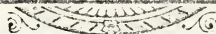
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SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1904.

Vol 21.
No. 11.

THE ABORIGINAL EQUIVALENT OF LILY.

A recent *Sunday Journal* contains the following:

Who Knows Indian for "Lily?"

To the Editor of the *Sunday Journal*:

Wishing to name my canoe a suitable name, I chose that of Lily—a friend of mine—but as yet have been unable to find the Indian translation. Will you kindly enlighten me through the columns of your to-morrow *Journal*?

N. RUSSELL SWARTS.

Providence, May 14.

(Does any *Sunday Journal* reader know what the aboriginal equivalent of "Lily" is?—Ed.)

This inquiry suggested to the writer a bit of peculiar research. The only original work by a scholar, upon the Indian names of Things, of any real value is the *Indian Key*, by Roger Williams. Mr. Williams gives no Indian word for "Lily." This, however, is negative evidence. And Eliot's *Indian Bible* at once came to mind; and Mr. Cruden pointed out the paths to be pursued. The late President of the R. I. Historical Society, George T. Paine, made an elaborate compilation of half a dozen inferior vocabularies of the New England Indian Dialects, all of which have been printed in sundry places. Under the name Lily, Mr. Paine gives the Indian word *Kossepeshou*, as the equivalent in the "Massachusetts Dialect", and cites

C. as his authority. C. is the initial of Josiah Cotton, who was a son of the second John Cotton. He was a jack at all trades, and a graduate of Harvard; he was a farmer, a lawyer, a preacher (without ordination), a clerk of a court, and a probate judge. In his youth he "compiled" the vocabulary which Mr. Paine has transcribed. It was printed about 1835, in the *Mass. Hist. Soc. Col. 3d Ser. V. 2*.

Mr. Cotton, under the word *Kossepeshou*, says: "A rose, or a lily." Paine, following, under the word "*Lily*," gives *Kossepeshou*; and under the word *Rose*, gives *Kossepeshou*. Under these preliminary conditions, I go to Eliot's *Indian Bible*, printed first in 1663, and second in 1685. The first verse, of the Song of Solomon, chapter 2, is as follows:

"I am the rose of Sharon, and the lily of the valleys." This is rendered by Eliot thus, "Nen Sharone rose kah oonouhkoiyene lilie." The second verse is as follows, in English, "As the lily among thorns so is, etc." This Eliot renders, "Onatuh lilie ut kenugke, etc." The 16th verse of this same Chapter 2, closes with these words, "He feedeth among the lilies." This Eliot renders, "Noh tanadtuppoo kenugke lillisehtu." The 5th verse, 14th chapter, of Hosea, has these words, "He shall grow as the lily," rendered by Eliot, in the Massachusetts dialect, "Noh pishogque neetu Lillie." There are slight changes in

letters between the two editions of Eliot's Bible, but no change whatever in the word Lily. The Smithsonian Institution has recently published Trumbull's *Natick Dictionary*. It is the same "Massachusetts Dialect" which Cotton has set forth, and which Paine copied but changed. Trumbull's work is, Indian and English,—and English and Indian. But Kossepeshou cannot be found among the Indian words; nor can Lily, nor Rose be found among the English words. In the face of such a series of facts, of what value is Mr. George T. Paine's Indian work? I will suggest to the *Journal's* correspondent that at present there is no known "aboriginal equivalent of Lily". There is a fact not stated herein which makes the case against Josiah Cotton much stronger. It is stated (Mass. Hist. Soc. Col. Ser. 3, V. 2, pp. 147-8.) that John Cotton, the father of Josiah, assisted Eliot in the construction of both editions of the Indian Bible; and more specially in the case of that of 1685.

The *May Century* has two papers of

much interest concerning the great epoch making war in the East. These two papers are "Unhappy Korea," by Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and "Korea, the Bone of Contention," by the editor of the "Korea Review" of Seoul, Mr. Homer B. Hulbert, both of whom write from personal experience. Dr. Brown as a traveler and Mr. Hulbert as a long-time resident of Korea. Characteristics of Korea, and her relation to the present conflict, are thus comprehensively set forth. Both writings touch upon the results to be anticipated as affecting American interests. These may be wise enough as matters of speculation. But a supreme Divine law is now, as ever, in operation.

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HACKELTON'S LIMEKILN.

The following communication I take from the Providence Sunday *Journal* of May 8th, 1904:

To the Editor of the Sunday *Journal*:

I notice an article in the *Journal* of April 3 upon an old limekiln situated in Manton. This was identified with the Hackelton's limekiln so frequently mentioned in the early Providence records. As it can be proved without a shadow of doubt that Hackelton's limekiln was situated near the site of the present Dexter lime rocks in the town of Lincoln, I am taking the trouble to correct the statement in your article. On Jan. 27, 1662, Thomas Hackelton was granted liberty by the town to burn lime at a certain place upon the common. On Oct. 27, 1665, the town ordered that the lime rocks about Hackelton's limekiln, which was mentioned as being near Scoakquanocsett, should remain in common. On Jan. 27, 1672, Gregory Dexter deeded to his son Stephen four acres at Scockonoxit, reserving the rights of Providence people to use lime at Hack-

elton's rock. This all proves that the rock in question was at Scockanoxett and was part of the Dexter land. Now there are many deeds in the Providence records to show that Scockanoxett was the region of the present Dexter lime rocks in Lincoln and that the brook flowing through it was called Scockanoxett Brook. For instance, in one deed of 1723 from Thomas Thurston to William Jenckes a lot of 150 acres is described as being bounded east by the Pawtucket or the present Blackstone River, with Scockanoxett Brook flowing through the western part of it, the land extending "up the said brook westerly to the land of John Dexter." In fact, the region has long been known to students of local history to have been the site of the early Hackelton's limekiln, and the fact has never previously been questioned, so far as has come to my knowledge.

G. R. T.

Central Falls, May 4.

The original record reads: "—— as Hackelton making his request unto the

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Towne—— have liberty to burne lime upon the Comon neere about —— and to take stones and wood for the same purpose —— by vote that he may have libertye until —— next and no longer." (Prov. Early Rec. 3, 8.) The time of this action was 27 January, 1662.

Again: "It is ordered that those lime rockes about Hackelton's lime kilne shall be ppetually common and that no land shall be laid out on the northeast and southeast of the said kilne within 6 poles, nor upon the other sides, or partes of the saide kilne within 60 poles. This saide kilne being att or neere a place called Scoaquequoasett." (Prov. Early Rec. 3, 66.) The time of this action was 27 October, 1665.

By examination it will be seen that G. R. T. has not followed the record. There is no name "Thomas" upon the record. The words "certain place" used by him are not upon the record; and the words "neere about", which are upon the record, G. R. T. has omitted. Let G. R. T. follow the record, and his theory that Hackelton's or Hackington's

rock was a part of the Dexter lime rocks at Smithfield is at once destroyed. G. R. T.'s reproduction of the second paragraph is worse than was his work with the first paragraph. I cannot be too severe in condemnation of such work. It is fatal to history, whenever, and wherever used. I deny utterly the conclusion reached by G. R. T. as to the location of Hackelton's rock. It is a most curious, and not less interesting historical question; and one which has never yet been considered. It is too long for BOOK NOTES, but it will be exhaustively handled in my book on *"The Indian Lands of Rhode Island as they were known to Caunonnicus and Miantonomi,"* now nearly ready. I will maintain the position taken by the *Sunday Journal* of April 3, to which G. R. T. refers, as to the location of Hackelton's, or Hackington's rock; but in addition I will give some most interesting, and hitherto unthought ideas in connection. If I am correct Hackelton's Lime Kiln is the most ancient work done by English hands now existing in Rhode Island. The Benedict Arnold windmill

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at Newport is the second. And the Queen's Fort is the earliest built by the hands of the Narragansett Indians, and now in existence.

The gas now furnished to us by the Providence Gas Company, is sent through pipes laid in highways all over the city. These highways have for half a century been actually *given* to this Gas Company, of course to be used, not to the public advantage, but to give the Gas Company the opportunity and the power to rob the community of money. The gas now furnished is a mixture of hydrogen, carbonic oxide, and carbonic anhydride. These are what are now known as Water Gas. The chemists tell us that "Water Gas so obtained possesses no illuminating power." They might also add that it cost from nothing or little to manufacture. The chemical properties of the carbonic oxide, and anhydride, are thus set forth by the highest chemical authorities. Thus, the first is "colorless, inodorous, inflammable, and *irrespirable*; it is extremely poisonous—10 grains, in 1000 grains mixed with air is so *extremely poisonous* as to cause dangerous drowsiness". The anhydride is thus described: "Even when greatly diluted with air it cannot be inhaled without insensibility following; an atmosphere containing more than its natural quantity of gas (1 part in 2500) acts upon the system as a *narcotic poison*." Such is the stuff now being sent into our homes, day and night, by a corporation to whom we have *given*

the use of the highways for many years, and our monthly bills have been increased enormously. Ought the Providence Gas Company to use the streets with or without cost to endanger the lives of *every citizen* with this terribly dangerous narcotic poison? The writer well knows the cost of writing such things; but ought we to submit to such work? Here is the way in which William Lloyd Garrison acted under a like moral condition:

"I will be as harsh as truth, as uncompromising as justice. I am in earnest; I will not equivocate; I will not excuse; I will not retreat a single inch; I will be heard."

For trying to stop the mill owners on the Pawtuxet river from daily dumping tons of human excrement into the water which we are forced to drink, the writer earned life-long enemies, still doing him all the damage possible. "I will not retreat a single inch."

The police should stop, and stop at once, the dumping of waste paper upon public or private lands. The ordinance reads: "No person shall dump, or deposit, or set fire to any waste paper, or other inflammable material, *except upon land owned or rented by such person*." (City Ordinance 47.) The second line should be repealed, and a penalty affixed. These papers blowing at once all over the streets, become a common nuisance; and a positive danger from fire. Those who dump have generally permission from the owners of the lands, and so the ordinance has actually no

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force whatever. The tail end of the ordinance knocks off the head of it.

"Since Pasteur demonstrated the fact that many human diseases are due to minute living things which grow and multiply in our bodies, there has been a tendency to call all microscopic organisms, whether harmful or not, "germs" or "microbes" or "bacteria" indiscriminately. This confusion may be cleared by the statement that protozoa are the lowest known forms of animals and that bacteria are the lowest known forms of plants, while "germs" and "microbes" may apply to the disease-causing forms in either group."—*April Century*.

At a "Religious" service at the Stewart Street Baptist Church in Providence, R. I., in "recognition" of the service of some man as a clergyman of that church, the Rev. Robert Cameron, D. D., seems to have acted in the place of God in the affair. This learned Methodist Doctor in Divinity said: "If I were to ask God to send me to the hardest spot in the United States to do Christian work, I would ask him to send me to New England; and Providence is as bad as Boston." Continuing, he said, that "this State having learned from Roger

Williams the lesson of *individuality in religion*, refused to accept any leadership in religion, or in other lines," then he added, "I hope we shall unlearn some of the *false things* we have inherited from Roger Williams."

The audacity of such language is neither more, nor less than infernal. This man, for he is nothing more, nor less, than a man, asks God to send him; why did he not go upon his own motion; then having asked to be sent, assumes to give advice to God in the matter of the selection of a place. Such work is inspired audacity.

These men have for half a century been laying the foundations of the Baptist Church in America, upon Roger Williams. Present at this disgraceful service was the present clergyman employed by the First Baptist Church in Providence: this congregation have for sixty years been constantly claiming to be the original church founded by Roger Williams, where religious liberty, or the freedom of the soul, from the ridiculous domination of fools has been the real glory of the State. Now this great principle is called "individuality in religion," and demonstrated one of the "false things" inherited from Roger Williams.

SCARCE AND GOOD BOOKS FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Letters from the Backwoods and the Adirondac, by The Rev. I. T. Headley, New York, 1850. Paper. \$1.00. Extremely scarce.

Morals of Abou Ben Adhem, Eastern Fruit on Western Dishes, edited by Petroleum V. Nasby, Toronto, 1875. Paper. \$1.00.

Rhode Island Repudiation; or the History of the Revolutionary Debt, by John W. Richmond, Providence, 1855. Price, Cloth, \$2.00.

Paul and Julia or the Political Mysteries, Hypocrisy and Cruelty of the

Leaders of the Church of Rome, by John Claudius Pitrat, Boston, 1855. Paper. Price \$1.00. A scandalous book.

Sketches by Mark Twain (now first published in complete form), Toronto, Canada. Paper. \$1.00.

Life and Times of Frederick Reynolds—The Player—written by himself. Two volumes in one, half red morocco, Philadelphia, 1826. Comprising as the author says, numerous anecdotes relating to fashionable, legal, and political life. Price, \$1.50.

Why did not the clergyman of the First Baptist Church resent such language from this Methodist preacher? Simply because he agrees with it. In a publication issued by Mr. Dexter before he came to this First Baptist Church to teach men the sole path to Heaven, he said: "Unorganized individualism, which was the keynote of the Rhode Island plantations, is exaggerated by the normal fact of the eccentric and impractical character of many of the inhabitants who were naturally attracted or driven thither. This was written by the Rev. H. M. King, now of the First Baptist Church. I say to this learned Divine that such stuff is downright fiction, having not the slightest historical foundation. It is time that such talk ceased. These men should have been born in the 14th century. They stand for religious intolerance.

Frances Power Cobbe, one of the ablest living English women now engaged in literary pursuits, thus writes, concerning an awful wrong:

"If, for example, such a practice as Vaccination were to be enforced by law *for the benefit of the public Funds*, we will say nothing about private medical profits, there would be heard an outcry from end to end of the Kingdom against the invasion of personal and parental rights which such enforcement involves. That it is supposed to protect the public *Health* is taken as justification of the oppression."

It is an astounding fact that the people of Rhode Island permitted the General Assembly to enact a law, preventing any man who was not permitted, by the General Assembly itself, to vote, from bringing an action at law in any court, against a man who was permitted to vote. The General Assembly denied the right of a trial by Jury to every man from whom it withheld the privilege of voting. How much better are we now situated when a court under a direct violation of the Constitution denies, by

destruction, the right of a trial by Jury? There certainly can be no use in a trial by Jury, if courts can cut down the amounts awarded, or wipe them out altogether. One of two things must happen—the courts must stop such work, or trials by jury must cease in Rhode Island. You and I are forced to obey the law, and this by the courts—these courts themselves violating the law, the fundamental law, every time they touch a verdict.

John H. Buck, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., author of "Old Plate," published by The Gorham Company, is engaged on the history of "Old Pewter." He would be glad to receive descriptions of vessels with rubbings or impressions of marks on American or foreign pewter from collectors and others interested.

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Divine Songs, extracted from Mr. J. Hart's Hymns, and set to Musick in Three and Four parts, by Abraham Wood. *Vellum*. Boston, 1789. \$2.50.

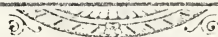
Melodia Sacra; or Providence Selection of Sacred Musick, with a number of original compositions, by Oliver Shaw, Providence, 1819. \$1.50.

Massachusetts Collection of Martial Musick, a large collection of the most approved beats, marches, airs, etc. *Ex-eter*, 1820. \$1.50.

Columbian and European Harmony, by Bartholomew Brown, A. M., and others. Boston, 1804. In the back of this book is bound the *New England Selection*, a publication of the same period. Price \$2.00.

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Mimic Life, or Before and Behind the Curtain, a series of narratives by Anna Cora Ritchie, formerly Mrs. Mowatt. 12 mo., Boston, 1856. Price 75 cents.

Biographical sketch of Gen. Joseph Warren, embracing the prominent events of his life, and his Boston orations of 1772 and 1775, together with the celebrated eulogy pronounced by Perez Morton at King's chapel in 1776. 12 mo., cloth, Boston, 1857. \$1.00.

Plants of Boston and its Vicinity, with occasional Remarks, by Isaac Bigelow, 3d Ed. with a Glossary of Botanical Form. 12 mo. Boston, 1840. \$2.00.

Lexicon Physico-Medicum. A new medical explaining the difficult terms used in the several branches of the profession, by John Quincy. London, 1767. \$2.00. This book is a real curiosity. Here is a specimen definition: "Pugil. The eighth part of a handful." Here's another: "Euchrasy. An agreeable, well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a Body is said to be in good order."

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1904.

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No. 12.

A pupil of the graduating class of the present High School came to me with a curious historical question. The suggestion of her question arose from her study of John Fiske's History of the United States (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.), and I was directed to a special paragraph (page 328), which is as follows: "Three matters not connected with national politics here deserve mention. The war against the Mormons at Nauvoo, and the murders of the Prophet and his brother; the anti-rent war in New York; and the Dorr War, in Rhode Island." Mr. Fiske continues:

"In Rhode Island the old charter of 1662 was still in force. "Its" grant of suffrage was felt to be too limited, and its distribution of representatives in the legislature had come to be unfair. In 1841 a *new* Constitution was adopted, but by mass conventions, not by those who were entitled to vote under the ancient charter: accordingly, when a new governor, Dorr, was elected under the new constitution the old government refused to acknowledge him. Another new constitution adopted with more regard to law was set to work in 1843. Meanwhile Dorr who had tried to seize the State arsenal, was convicted of treason, but pardoned. This affair was known as Dorr's Rebellion."

Such stuff is unmitigated rot; it is a

disgrace to any man pretending to write history, to write such stuff, and letter it History. I will go into details.

There was no Rhode Island charter of 1662; that was the date of the Connecticut Charter, and which caused a struggle of Rhode Island against both Connecticut and Massachusetts, which lasted ninety years—several of which years were actual war. The Rhode Island charter was of 1663, fourteen months later than the Connecticut charter.

Mr. Fiske says: "*Its* grant of suffrage was felt to be too limited." It made no grant of suffrage, the General Assembly made the grant, and fixed the terms, and varied them at will. Mr. Fiske continues: "*Its* distribution of representatives in the legislature had come to be unfair." This unfairness was remediable at any time by the General Assembly, which body refused to act. Again, Mr. Fiske says: "A *new* Constitution was adopted in 1841, but by mass conventions, and not by those who were entitled to vote under the ancient charter." There had been no *old* Constitution, hence the People's Constitution was not in that sense a *new* Constitution. It was not adopted by mass conventions, but by a regular ticket, in regular form: every voter signed his name upon such a ticket as I here reproduce:

1776  1841.

Adoption of the Constitution of Rhode Island
PEOPLE'S TICKETS.

I am an American citizen, of the age of twenty-one years, and have my permanent residence or home in this State.

I am qualified to vote under the existing laws of this State.

I vote for the CONSTITUTION formed by the Convention of the People, assembled at Providence, and which was proposed to the People by said Convention on the 13th day of November, 1841,

The names of these voters in each town were printed by Congress in a report on the affair. This list covers 148 pages (Burke's Report, 474-622). Not in a single case, did the voters vote in mass conventions: 13,944 votes were cast for this constitution, of which number 4,960 were the votes of Freemen, or men authorized to vote by the Gen-

eral Assembly under the "ancient charter"; and that was a majority of the legal votes. Mr. Fiske's idea that men not entitled to vote under the "ancient charter" voted for the People's Constitution, is true; but it is just as true under the Landholders' Constitution, which was voted upon, and defeated, which fact Fiske does not mention; and

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in the case of the present Constitution. Men not before enfranchised, but who became enfranchised by the adoption of the Constitutions, have, in every case, been permitted to vote. There is no point whatever in Mr. Fiske's statement. Mr. Fiske proceeds: "*Another new Constitution adopted with more regard to law was set to work in 1843.*" There was no regard to law in either case. The General Assembly was not asked to call the People's convention, for which reason Mr. Fiske leaves the students to infer that it was an illegal convention. He ought to have informed the students that the ancient charter expressly prohibited the General Assembly from calling a convention of the people, or of the freemen. Under this prohibition, it was an absolute violation of the charter for the General Assembly to call the convention which framed the present Constitution. The People's Constitution was not unlawful because the people met upon their own motion—they had a right to do so, and the Constitution of

every state then existing recognized this right. Dorr was never pardoned. He remained in prison under a life sentence, precisely one year. He refused to allow that he had done wrong, and hence could accept no pardon. The Prison Doors were thrown open, and he was told to walk out. Not in a single item has Fiske stated the fact. It was Mr. Dorr's duty as Governor, to which office he had been elected by the largest vote ever cast for a Governor, to take possession of the State property. The arsenal was State property. And lastly Mr. Dorr was never legally convicted of Treason. To teach such stuff in the public schools is positively outrageous.

When Mr. Fiske said, "Three matters not connected with national politics," one of which was the "Dorr Rebellion," as he chooses to call it, he little understood the situation. Henry Clay was running for the Presidency; he made speeches in some states against the effort of Mr. Dorr. These speeches cost Clay the votes of these states, and he

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was defeated. John C. Calhoun was a U. S. Senator, and at the moment was supporting a proposition to unseat the Rhode Island Senators, they having been sent by the General Assembly under no authority of the Rhode Island people; and receive no more Senators until a constitution had placed this state upon a republican basis. The fundamental principle of a democratic government, is the right, alone, in the People to construct and maintain it. Agents of the People, whether Courts or Legislatures; or Executive Officers, have no right, or power, to stop or to control the People in such matters. It is not a question of law, but a question of human rights, and neither Legislatures, nor Courts, have power in such matters; and this was especially the case in Rhode Island in 1842. Yet Mr. Fiske says, "another constitution adopted with *more regard to law.*" Such stuff as Mr. Fiske writes concerning it ought never to be taught in American schools; least of all in a Rhode Island school. Mr. Fiske uses those two words "rebellion" and "treason". It is neither "re-

bellion" nor "treason" when a People attempt in these United States to give to their State that "republican form of government" which the United States Constitution declares shall be maintained. Rhode Island in 1842 had no such government, and Mr. Fiske before attempting to write history should have himself studied history.

The second of these "three matters" mention by Fiske, is the "anti-rent war" in New York, near Albany, 1840-1846. This is Mr. Fiske's statement: "Troubles in New York grew out of some tenants of the old patroon estates refusing to pay their rent, which was the veriest trifle in amount—one day's work in a year, with three or four fowls, and a barrel or so of flour. But it was a queer relic of old European feudal customs and was *unpopular.*" (Fiske's History U. S., 329.)

It is positively astounding to read such a statement in a "History". Presently I will come to it, and state the case, for I was myself born in one of the houses taxed by the Patroon.

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HENRY B. CONGDON, *Asst. Sec'y.*

In the interest of actual history, BOOK NOTES reproduces some further extracts from Henry Villard's autobiography, concerning General Burnside:

Since my encounter with General Burnside in the memorable night of the retreat from Centreville after the first battle of Bull Run, he had achieved creditable successes in the North Carolina expedition, and risen from a brigade to a corps' command, and was apparently held in high esteem by the Government, the press, and the public. But I had not got over the feeling of prejudice caused by his behavior on that occasion, and hence the news that he had been selected as the successor of McClellan did not inspire me with confidence in a change for the better from the continuous defeats of the national forces in the Eastern theatre of war. Nor was my apprehension modified by the chorus of rejoicing among loyalists in Washington and the North over the definitive retirement of McClellan and the substitution of Burnside in his place; for it was not based wholly upon the incident referred to, but on my personal knowledge of his limited mental capacities, acquired during my intercourse with him in the spring and summer of 1861. My fears were heightened when I learned, soon after his elevation was made known, that he had at first declined the promotion, on the ground that McClellan was the only proper man to lead the Eastern army. This admission of incapacity and want of confidence in himself made his appointment in spite of it an inexcusable mistake. (V. 1, 337, 8.)

General Burnside had made himself responsible for the outcome by insisting upon the deviation from the Presidential plan. But, unfortunately, he assumed still graver responsibility. Instead of crossing the river by the upper fords he marched down the north side to Falmouth. General Halleck makes the point-blank charge, in a report to the President, that the movement on the north side was never approved or authorized. It was the cause of Burnside's failure to occupy the Fredericksburg heights ahead of the enemy, and of the subsequent terrible defeat of his army. (V. 1, 342, 3.)

I learned that, two days before, a meeting of the President and General Burnside had taken place at Acquia Creek, in the afternoon, on the boat in which the President had come from Washington, and lasted several hours. Mr. Lincoln returning immediately afterwards to Washington. I ascertained the purport of his flying visit after my return to Washington, and may as well mention here that it was to dissuade Burnside from a direct attack on the enemy in his obviously very strong position on the heights of Fredericksburg. But the President found the General stolidly bent on making the attempt to defeat Lee where he was. (V. 1, 347.)

We lost 124 officers and 1,160 men killed, 654 officers and 8,946 men wounded, and 20 officers and 1,749 men missing or captured (of which, as the rebels claimed only 900 prisoners, one-half were doubtless killed), making a total loss of 12,653. The proportion of officers among the killed and wounded was

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extraordinary and not equalled in any other battle of the Civil War. The rebel loss is reported only under the general head of killed and wounded, at 458 and 3,743, respectively, or a total of 4,201. The prisoners we took brought it up to about 5,000, or forty per cent of our loss. Jackson's corps lost three-fifths of the total, namely, 328 killed and 2,354 wounded, and more than half of the prisoners taken by us. Our divisions which attacked him lost, together, 4,284. Deducting Jackson's and Franklin's losses from the totals, the horrible fact appears that our loss on the right amounted to more than four times that of the enemy, which brings out in gory relief the useless butchery of our soldiers.

With this I gladly close the sickening story of the appalling disaster for which Ambrose E. Burnside will, to the end of time, stand charged with the responsibility. (V. I, 393.)

It is a matter of record that Burnside, notwithstanding his thorough defeat, clung for some time to the plan of trying another offensive movement without delay, and that his obstinacy and illusions in this respect were brought to

an end only by his famous so-called "mud march" on January 21. (V. 2, 3.)

Meanwhile the proportion of men owning homes in Providence has shrunk from one-sixth, 16 2-3 per cent, in 1708, to one-twelfth, 8 1-3 per cent, at present; and the number is constantly decreasing.

The prices for Gas paid by those of us who used the article, in Providence, from 1861 to 1903, were as follows, per 1,000 feet:

1861, 4.00	1871, 3.00	1881, 2.20
1862, 3.00	1872, 3.00	1882, 2.10
1863, 3.20	1873, 2.50	1883, 2.00
1864, 3.50	1874, 2.50	1884, 1.80
1865, 4.20	1875, 2.50	1885, 1.80
1866, 3.40	1876, 2.25	1886, 1.70
1867, 3.50	1877, 2.00	1887, 1.70
1868, 3.50	1878, 2.00	1888, 1.50
1869, 3.20	1879, 2.25	1893, 1.25
1870, 3.20	1880, 2.20	1903, 1.10

We are still paying \$1.10 with a 5 cent discount for immediate cash. But the Gas supplied to us is so poor in quality, that our bills are now one-third more than ever before, to say nothing of the rank, and deadly poison, sent through the pipes into every house in

SCARCE AND GOOD BOOKS FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Letters from the Backwoods and the Adirondac, by The Rev. I. T. Headley, New York, 1850. Paper. \$1.00. Extremely scarce.

Morals of Abou Ben Adheim, Eastern Fruit on Western Dishes, edited by Petroleum V. Nasby, Toronto, 1875. Paper. \$1.00.

Rhode Island Repudiation; or the History of the Revolutionary Debt, by John W. Richmond, Providence, 1855. Price, Cloth, \$2.00.

Paul and Julia or the Political Mysteries, Hypocrisy and Cruelty of the

Leaders of the Church of Rome, by John Claudius Pitrat, Boston, 1855. Paper. Price \$1.00. A scandalous book.

Sketches by Mark Twain (now first published in complete form), Toronto, Canada. Paper. \$1.00.

Life and Times of Frederick Reynolds—The Player—written by himself. Two volumes in one, half red morocco, Philadelphia, 1826. Comprising as the author says, numerous anecdotes relating to fashionable, legal, and political life. Price, \$1.50.

the city. The city of Glasgow, Scotland, bought the Gas plants in that city in 1896. Under the management by the companies gas was sold at \$1.25 per thousand. The city reduced the prices to consumers to 48 cents for motive power; and to 54 cents for lighting purposes. The price for lighting is to be reduced to 50 cents the present year. How long will the citizens of Providence submit to the use of their streets for the purposes of robbing them, or possibly stifling their complaints by other processes?

So successful has the Glasgow city government been with Gas, that they are now to take, own and control the Telephone system. But the law, just enacted by Parliament, is not confined to Glasgow, but covers every English city of any size.

Lincoln as a Lawyer, and on the Circuit, is a most interesting (but only too short) article in the June *Century*. Here's a picture in words:

Seated in a one-horse buggy, behind a sorry-looking animal, he would set out from Springfield to be gone for weeks at a stretch. The lawyers, as he drove into each successive place, eagerly anticipating a new stock of stories, gave him a cordial welcome, and the landlords hailed his coming with delight, for he was one of the most patient and uncomplaining of guests.

"His hat was brown, faded, and the nap usually worn or rubbed off. He wore a short cloak and sometimes a shawl. His coat and vest hung loosely on his giant frame. His trousers were invariably too short. In one hand he carried a faded green umbrella with A. LINCOLN in large white cotton or muslin letters sewed on the inside; the knob was gone from the handle, and a piece of cord was usually tied around the middle of the umbrella to keep it from flying open. In the other hand he carried a carpet bag in which were stored the few papers to be used in

court and underclothing enough to last till his return to Springfield."

The amount of gaul required by the great proportion of men and women now using automobiles must be terrific. These gentlemen should send out in advance two mounted men with trumpets; and two mounted heralds with flags and armorial bearings. This is a republic; but the day seems rapidly approaching when some Duke of Southerland, or some Earl of Leicester, will order the streets and roads cleared whenever they propose riding out.

According to the Boston *Herald*, when stocks drop it is "*Profit Sharing*".

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Sacred Harmony, a Selection of Tunes of approved excellence. Boston, 1819. 75c.

The Massachusetts' Harmony, consecrated to Devotion, in four parts, by Walter Jones, a citizen of Massachusetts. Boston, 1843. \$1.50.

Divine Songs, extracted from Mr. J. Hart's Hymns, and set to Musick in Three and Four parts, by Abraham Wood: *Vellum*. Boston, 1789. \$2.50.

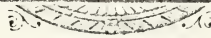
Melodia Sacra; or Providence Selection of Sacred Musick, with a number of original compositions, by Oliver Shaw, Providence, 1819. \$1.50.

Massachusetts Collection of Martial Musick, a large collection of the most approved beats, marches, airs, etc. Exeter, 1820. \$1.50.

Columbian and European Harmony, by Bartholomew Brown, A. M., and others. Boston, 1804. In the back of this book is bound the *New England Selection*, a publication of the same period. Price \$2.00.

Hufeland's Art of Prolonging Life, edited by Erasmus Wilson. \$1.25.

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BOOKS FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER, 73 Almy Street.

Official Papers printed for the common council of the city of Boston. City and Police acts. 12 mo., pp. 139, Boston, 1822. Price 65 cents postpaid.

Plays, by Anna Cora Mowatt. 12 mo., Boston, 1855. Price 60 cents.

Minnie Life, or Before and Behind the Curtain, a series of narratives by Anna Cora Ritchie, formerly Mrs. Mowatt. 12 mo., Boston, 1856. Price 75 cents.

Biographical sketch of Gen. Joseph Warren, embracing the prominent events of his life, and his Boston orations of 1772 and 1775, together with the celebrated eulogy pronounced by Percz Morton at King's chapel in 1776. 12 mo., cloth, Boston, 1857. \$1.00.

Plants of Boston and its Vicinity, with occasional Remarks, by Isaac Bigelow, 3d Ed. with a Glossary of Botanical Form. 12 mo. Boston, 1840. \$2.00.

Lexicon Physico-Medicum. A new medical explaining the difficult terms used in the several branches of the profession, by John Quincy. London, 1767. \$2.00. This book is a real curiosity. Here is a specimen definition: "Pugil. The eighth part of a handful." Here's another: "Euchrasy. An agreeable, well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a Body is said to be in good order."

Willick's Lectures on Diet and Regimen bring a systematic inquiry into the most rational means of preserving health and prolonging life. 2 v (one cover broken). \$1.00.

Favourite Selection of Instrumental Music, consisting principally of marches; airs; minuets, etc., selected, composed and arranged by Oliver Shaw. Dedham, 1807. \$2.00.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1904.

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No. 13.

THE STUPENDOUS PUBLIC SERVICES OF MR. R. H. DEMING.

The Olneyville *Times* would say for the benefit of Rider's Book Notes that the Providence Park Commissioners did not "set up a statue" to the late R. H. Deming. The statue was ordered and set up by a vote of the Providence City Council.

BOOK NOTES has no special antagonism to the late Mr. Deming, but it does object to the setting up of statues to each other, by city commissioners, bodies wholly political, using the public funds, and the public parks, for such purpose; as was done in this case of Mr. Deming. Twice the "Times" has honored BOOK NOTES, by defending, in some measure, that which the latter condemned. BOOK NOTES comes again to the question. It lay down the proposition that no man should have a statue erected to his memory, using the public moneys, until a sufficient time has elapsed after his service ended, for men and the public to consider and to value such service, and decide whether it deserves a statue, out of the moneys taken from the people by taxation. Mr. Deming died, 14th December, 1902. Five days later the City Council put upon record a most elaborate series of resolutions "upon his Death," setting forth the great value of his services for the people, and declaring that the city has sus-

tained an almost irreparable loss" by his death. I certainly can do no wrong to Mr. Deming by reproducing the value of those resolutions. Here they are: "As a member of the City Council he was conspicuously active." * * "As a member of the Police Commission he was most prominent." * * "Whose constant service (was) in providing wholesome recreation at Roger Williams Park." * * "Without other compensations, or reward, than the consciousness of conferring benefits upon present and future generations." (City Council Resolutions, 1902, p. 328.) My pen-hand becomes paralyzed when I consider the graudateur of his public services, and I am unable to properly describe them in the common English which I usually use; and, still more embarrassing, so much done "without compensation or reward". Mr. Deming died holding two public positions. He was a "Park Commissioner, and a Police Commissioner." (Providence City Manual, 1904, p. 217.) In the latter position he received \$3,000 a year. Eleven days after the adoption, and recording of these *great services*, the City Council met, on the 31st December. In its report of the proceedings the *Journal* said "the Committee on City Parks was requested to erect in Roger Williams Park some sort of a memorial to the late Richard H. Deming, who for

years was chairman of the commissioners". Immediately following, the *Journal* continues: "John E. Kendrick, President, called the attention of the members to a Resolution about to be presented and asked all to rise, in answer to their names, and his resolution was then read: Resolved, That the Park Commissioners be and hereby are authorized, and directed to cause to be placed in Roger Williams Park a suitable memorial of the late Richard H. Deming, to commemorate his long and valuable service, freely given, to the city of Providence, as President of the Park Commissioners; provided, the expense thereof shall not exceed the sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), which sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated therefor to be charged to any appropriation for the maintenance and improvement of Roger Williams Park." (City Resolutions, 1902, p. 338.) The result was, a *Bronze Statue*, in Roger Williams Park. Look at the evidence. The City Committee on Parks—not the "Park Commission-

ers", but an entirely different body, was asked by "somebody", name not given, to erect "some sort of a memorial". Mr. Kendrick at once arose and called the attention of the members to a resolution about to be presented, and requested every member to stand erect when he voted; of course there were no negatives.

The Park Commission was "authorized" to do what "somebody", unknown, had asked to be done, to wit, set up some sort of a memorial. Nevertheless, my friend the "Times" gives me the benefit of its opinion that the Park Commissioners did not set up a statue, etc. There was one more great public service rendered by Mr. Deming. In 1894, he made great efforts to place the city schools upon military lines, and costumes, and drill. Petitions were sent all over the city for signatures. But the scheme failed. It was, and is, positively to waste the people's money setting up bronze statues for such service as Mr. Deming rendered; or am I presently to be taxed to erect statues to W. H.

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Luther and Capt. Mathews, of the Police Commission, or the Police, for *their* stupendous public service?

Prof. Seligman has a very excellent paper in the *June Review of Reviews*, on the Taxation of Special Franchises. The learned writer carefully defines a Franchise tax, and the different things which it represents. Few men know anything about it; and yet it is a subject of vital interest to the men of this age. Every man capable of thought ought to read it. In the editorial department of this same number the situations of the Republican and Democratic parties, both in State and national politics, at the opening of the Presidential campaign, are fully discussed. Another topic of editorial comment is the complicity of the Western Union Telegraph Company in pool-room gambling. The war in the far East is carefully followed in this department, as well as in the "Leading Articles of the Month."

The *Journal*, of May 31, writes about Esek Hopkins as being "*the First Admiral of the American Navy*". I suppose it means the United States Navy. There was no such rank existing in the navy of this country, when this man Hopkins, unfit for any command, held what he held.

I wanted some paint washed in a small room, which I desired to have newly painted, and sent for a colored woman to do the work. A colored man presently came on a bicycle to examine the work. Presently there came a man, a woman, and a boy. Then I discovered that I was dealing with a corporation. The man was the President, the woman was the Secretary, the man was the Treasurer and the boy was the Assistant, to hand a wet or a dry cloth to the President, or Secretary, or Treasurer, and acting under special orders. It was comical, and I enjoyed it, and it cost me \$1.50.

A card was recently slipped under our

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front door, giving us information of an "Upholstering and Re-arranging Company". We could have a worn out chair newly "caned" in the seat; or a foot rest re-covered. The corporation has a President, a Secretary and Treasurer; and a Manager.

It seems almost sacrilege, but the common stock in either of these two ridiculous corporations is worth more than United States Steel common stock, of which the people of this country bought \$500,000,000. These gentlemen are now, according to the *Boston Herald*, engaged in "Profit Sharing".

The *New York Times*, in January last, gave us this fine description of Boards of Health:

"Experience has shown that very little dependence for effective work in epidemics can be placed upon the local talent likely to be connected with the city, towns, and village boards of health."

Here is a fine thought written by Scott, in the *Betrothed*: "Would'st thou make sport with my misery?" said Hugo de Lacy, sternly. But even that comes behind my back, and why should it not be endured when said to my face? Know then, Minstrel, and put it in song if you list, that Hugo de Lacy having lost all he carried to Palestine, and all which he left at home, is still lord of his own mind; and adversity can no more shake him, than the breeze which strips the oak of its leaves, can tear up the trunk by the roots." It is because of such fine thought that the *Waverly Novels* will be read, so long as English is an existing language.

If Bryan's political work is so fatal to Democratic success, as the Quay and Hanna newspapers say that it is, why in the name of common sense would it not be in good form on the part of these faithful guardians of the public offices to encourage Bryan to "do so some more"?

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BOOK NOTES reproduces the following fac simile of a very rare, and most interesting, advertising handbill of an

Electrical exhibition at Newport in March, 1752:

Newport, March 6, 1752.

Notice is hereby given to the Curious,

That at the COURT-HOUSE, in the Council-Chamber, is not to be exhibited, and continued from Day to Day, for a Week or two

A COURSE OF EXPERIMENTS, on the newly-discovered

Electrical FIRE.

Containing; not only the most curious of those that have been made and published in Europe, but a considerable Number of new Ones lately made in Philadelphia; to be accompanied with methodical LECTURES on the Nature and Properties of this wonderful Element.

By *Eleonzer Kinnersley.*

LECTURE I.

I. Of Electricity in General, giving some Account of the Discovery, &c.

II. That the Electric Fire is a true Element, and different from static Nervous Action, and a constituent of other Matter (as is asserted) by the Friction of Glass, &c.

III. That it is a generally subtle Fluid.

IV. That it is not produced by Friction, but Time in passing through a substance of solid Matter.

V. That it is ultimately mixed with the substance of Matter, and is not a separate Entity.

VI. That it is not a true Element, but a constituent of other Matter (as is asserted) by the Friction of Glass, &c.

VII. That it is not a true Element, but a constituent of other Matter (as is asserted) by the Friction of Glass, &c.

VIII. That it is not a true Element, but a constituent of other Matter (as is asserted) by the Friction of Glass, &c.

IX. That it is not a true Element, but a constituent of other Matter (as is asserted) by the Friction of Glass, &c.

X. An artificial Spider, animated by the Electric Fire, so as to move like a live One.

XI. A Shower of sand, which rises up as fast as it falls.

XII. That common Matter in the Form of Powder attracts this Fire more strongly than in any other Form.

XIII. A Leaf of the soft wax of Bees made suspended in Air, in a vessel of Messer's Tincture.

XIV. An Apparatus like Philo's, demonstrating the Fire.

XV. That this Fire will live in Water, a River not being sufficient to quench the flame of Sparks of it.

XVI. A Representation of the seven Planets, showing a probable Cause of their keeping the same Distance from each other, and from the Sun in the Center.

XVII. The Statue repelled by the Electric Fire, or Fire during from a Ladies Lips, so that she may only say Passion to it.

XVIII. Eight musical Bells rung by an electrified Phil of Water.

XIX. A Battery of eleven Guns discharged by the Discharge of a Persons Finger.

LECTURE II.

I. A Demonstration of the Electric Fire in its various Effects.

II. The various Experiments of Lightning, the Cause and Effects of which will be explained by a series of artificial Experiments, and by the use of a new method of discharging the same.

III. The various Experiments of Lightning, the Cause and Effects of which will be explained by a series of artificial Experiments, and by the use of a new method of discharging the same.

IV. The various Experiments of Lightning, the Cause and Effects of which will be explained by a series of artificial Experiments, and by the use of a new method of discharging the same.

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XX. The various Experiments of Lightning, the Cause and Effects of which will be explained by a series of artificial Experiments, and by the use of a new method of discharging the same.

Mr. Kinnersley was an Englishman, then living at Philadelphia; he was engaged with Benjamin Franklin, at this very time, in his (Franklin's) Electrical experiments. Franklin in his letter

speaks of Kinnersley as "an ingenious neighbor". This rare relic is in the Sidney S. Rider Historical Library, now in Brown University.

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In BOOK NOTES, 21st May, the writer attributed to the Rev. H. M. King a paragraph written by the Rev. H. M. Dexter. The paragraph was very derogatory to the early planters of Rhode Island. Late in May of the present year a Methodist clergyman, at a service at the Stewart Street Baptist Church, used this language:

"This State having learned from Roger Williams the lesson of *individuality in religion*, refused to accept any leadership in religion, or in other lines," then he added, "I hope we shall unlearn some of the *false things* we have inherited from Roger Williams."

This called to mind a paragraph written by Rev. H. M. Dexter (as to Roger Williams, his Banishment, 118,) as follows:

"Unorganized individualism, which was the keynote of the Rhode Island plantations, exaggerated by the normal fact of the eccentric and impractical character of many of the inhabitants who were naturally attracted or driven thither."

Dr. H. M. King was at the Stewart street service; but I cannot see that he came to the defence of the Rhode Island people, at that moment. In 1880, Dr.

King used the Dexter paragraph. (Early Baptists Defended, p. 15.) not as his own, but as Dexter's; but he did not then specifically condemn the paragraph. I made a curious blunder in attributing the Dexter paragraph to Dr. King. It was doubtless a confusion, indeed, by the initials, H. M., of both gentlemen. I then said, "Such stuff is downright fiction, having not the slightest historical foundation," and this I reaffirm. I regret my error, but it has given me opportunity to print this for the Rev. Dr. King: "Allow me to add that your entire reference to me, and my views of Roger Williams, and his companions, is utterly erroneous, and has no foundation in anything which I have ever written or spoken." Why did not Dr. King state this fact at the Stewart street service, and defend the people of Rhode Island and the memory of Roger Williams from such obloquy?

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

Here are a few specimen paragraphs from the latest Medical Dictionaries:

"Virus. Literally this word signifies a Poison, but in medical language it is used to designate any kind of contagious material."

SCARCE AND GOOD BOOKS FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Letters from the Backwoods and the Adirondac, by The Rev. I. T. Headley, New York, 1850. Paper. \$1.00. Extremely scarce.

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Leaders of the Church of Rome, by John Claudius Pitrat, Boston, 1855. Paper. Price \$1.00. A scandalous book.

Sketches by Mark Twain (now first published in complete form), Toronto, Canada. Paper. \$1.00.

Life and Times of Frederick Reynolds—The Player—written by himself. Two volumes in one, half red morocco, Philadelphia, 1826. Comprising as the author says, numerous anecdotes relating to fashionable, legal, and political life. Price, \$1.50.

"The second point to attend to is the selection of the lymph (virus) to be used in vaccinating. This may be of two kinds, bovine, or human. The advantages claimed for the former are immune from human disease germs.

* * It is true that the bovine lymph (virus) is recommended on the ground that no disease other than cow pox is capable of being communicated to man by inoculation with it. But this statement must for the present be open to question."

These two paragraphs were taken from Richard Quain's Medical Dictionary, published in London:

They admit that human virus will transmit human diseases to the flesh into which it is forced. That animal virus will not transmit human disease. But the gentlemen admit their ignorance of the fact whether it will transmit animal diseases. Since they wrote many cases of Lockjaw and Death have followed bovine vaccination in this country—at St. Louis, at Philadelphia, and in New Jersey.

Here follows two more which were taken from Dunglison's Medical Dictionary:

This author was Professor of the Institute of Medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. No higher medical authority lived in this country.

"Virus is a latin word signifying *"poison"*. By it is understood a principle, which is the agent for the transmission of infectious disease—thus we speak of Variolic; Vaccine; and Syphilitic Viruses. Virus is always the result of a morbid process—a *Morbid Poison*."

"Small Pox occurs at times as an epidemic after Vaccination. For a while the enthusiastic advocates of vaccination would not admit the affection to be small pox, and accordingly they gave it the name Varioloid. It is unquestionably Small Pox."

It is admitted by Robley Dunglison that "epidemics of small pox sometimes

follow vaccinations". It is capable of proof by evidence that vaccination at times fails to prevent small pox. But it is not possible to prove by evidence that vaccination ever prevented a case of small pox. Something has prevented small pox. So also something has reduced and is steadily reducing consumption. But it was not vaccination, nor the practice of medicine that did it.

The *Journal* of 9th February last, in its stock reports, said the "U. S. Steel Corporation will be most favorably affected by the fire at Baltimore, by the furnishing of material for rebuilding". Stock in the Steel Trust has constantly fallen, and dividends have passed into ancient history.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904.

Vol 21.
No 14.

In December, 1900, BOOK NOTES reviewed with severity, but with justice, a Decision of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, giving validity to the action of the General Assembly in relieving the richest men in Rhode Island from taxation, and putting what ought to have been the rich man's tax upon the poorer citizens of a town—specifically—East Providence. The Providence Sunday Journal, 12th June, 1904, contains an article on East Providence, in which it says: "Increasing discontent is shown by taxpayers." "Property voters are interested." "It is true that there are selfish voters, but there are a good many unselfish persons, and there were never so many of that class as there is now." "The expenses increase faster than the income, and the town is tending towards bankruptcy." The Journal says, in effect, the town does not get proper returns for the money taken by taxation. Under the Decision of the Court, it becomes the business of unscrupulous, and designing men to pack the town councils, with subservient tools, just as was done in Colorado. Let the Judges of the Supreme Court look now at their work in making such a Decree. Men cannot live under it, and the inevitable must come, for men must, and will live, notwithstanding the work of any, or all of their servants. In East Providence every small property

holder will be forced to leave the town, and the population will consist only of Rockefellers, and Carnegies, and Morgans and Paupers—and this in a government of the People, for the People, by the People.

Look for a moment at the condition of New Shoreham, Block Island. The *Rhode Island Issue*, the official organ of the Rhode Island Temperance League, in its June number, has a paper entitled "The Enslavement of Block Island". It appears that the valuation of the town is \$900,000, and it is over \$200,000 in debt. In plain English, every man who owns his house, or his farm, has now a mortgage fixed upon it by the Town Council equal to 25 per cent. of its assessed value. "The voting lists this year, 1904, showed 566 voters." There are 353 dwelling houses on the island, and 283 real estate voters. There can by no possibility be more than 400 legal voters in the town. Whence then came 566? They were brought to the island from the main land. It is not probable that a single one of those "imported" voters had dwelt upon the island six months, as the law requires, during the twelve months preceding the election. The people went to the General Assembly, with the evidence as here set forth. The General Assembly refused them audience; thereupon they went to Attorney General Stearns; he told them that —

and did not move, the presumption being that for him to move would be regarded as partisan politics. There has got to come a remedy. Men cannot live in Rhode Island under such conditions. Must they perform the Colorado act?

The legislature of Colorado enacted an eight hour law applicable to all mining and smelting industries, exactly as Utah, and the surrounding states, had done. The courts of Utah sustained the constitutional validity of the law, and it was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States; but the Colorado Supreme Court declared the law unconstitutional. Thereupon the people of Colorado adopted by a large majority an amendment to the State Constitution requiring the Legislature to enact a certain law fixing the working day at eight hours. This was in November, 1902. At the first succeeding session this is what happened:

"At once a powerful lobby appeared, such prominent citizens of Colorado as J. B. Grant, representing the American Smelting and Refining Company (the

smelter trust); Crawford Hill, of the Boston Smelting Company; Caldwell Yeaman, of the Victor Coal and Coke Company, and J. C. Osgood, of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, one of the greatest corporations of the West—these were the same interests that had fought the former eight-hour law. They now appeared before the Legislature, they and others, confusing the issue with multitudinous suggestions, disagreeing, "jockeying,"—but all the time really endeavoring to prevent the passage of the law necessary to make the amendment effective. It was nothing to them that the people of Colorado had declared such a law to be their will by an immense majority: it interfered with their business interests! And they had a lawless Legislature to deal with. . . . By the wording of the amendment it was made mandatory on the Legislature to pass the eight-hour law—"The General Assembly shall provide by law"—and yet they adjourned without passing it."

Then this is what happened: "Prac-

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tically speaking, the mining regions of Colorado are in the possession of a mob, where military rule prevails; the mob is composed of the best citizens, and is representative particularly of the property interests (Springfield *Republican*). Courts were closed, and Judges forced to leave the state; in one case "a whole city council was forced to resign, and leave the state". It is a revolution, and the United States Government is powerless to interfere—and it all came from the work of four corporations manipulating the Legislature, and the Courts in their, the corporations', interest, as against the people's interests."

The *Republican* then gives this closing paragraph:

"The lesson of it all is especially for the consideration of corporate wealth and privilege. What they did in the Colorado Legislature of 1903 they are striving to do in the case of almost every Legislature which meets in the United States; and if they wish to bring on similar conditions of revolution and

civil war in other states, they will persist in the practice of trying to corrupt the fountains of law and justice on behalf of their own especial interests."

In no State do such conditions sit heavier than in Rhode Island. In the very face of the Constitution the Supreme Court is almost daily destroying the verdicts of Juries.

Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, prints in a magazine a paper entitled "Frenzied Finance", from which the *Journal* here gives some quotations. Here is one of them: "He says two dress suit cases of money were slipped across the table at the foot of a Judge's Bench in the court room upon the rendering of a Decision." What actuated the *Journal*, I do not know, but it omitted the following words from Lawson's story: "And I shall show how the new owners (of this money) frustrated a plot whereby they were to be waylaid and the bags of money recovered."

If it is true, let every implicated

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man be hanged at once; if it is a lie, let Lawson be hanged alone. The Colorado people will show you how the thing is done.

Some weeks ago, the *P. V. Gleaner* published this concerning the Supreme Court Decision in the Northern Securities case: "This was, and is, essentially a legal matter, it involves no question of moral ethics." Thereupon BOOK NOTES said: "A combination between two, to rob the entire community by controlling the food and passenger traffic of the entire community, is not a question of morals," according to the *Gleaner*. Thereupon the *Gleaner* prints the following concerning myself and what I had written:

"The editor of Book Notes means well, but his sympathy with the people and his doubtless honest desire to see them all prosperous and happy, befog his logic and then he rides his usual tilt at the windmills. He has let the *Gleaner* alone for quite awhile now and has

hunted larger game, giving his attention to the Providence Journal principally. The Journal refuses to notice his attacks, rather unkindly, we think, for our friend Rider rather likes to have people talk back, as he dearly loves a scrimmage. For this reason, principally, the *Gleaner* picks up the gauntlet cast down by this amiable Don Quixote, and declares upon its honor, if such an "immoral" sheet can be supposed to possess honor, that it cannot conceive what the price of sewing machines and what the Sherman Anti-Trust law and the Dred-Scott decision and slavery have to do with the Northern Securities case, and it pleads further, may it please the court that it has no recollection of having urged the immediate repeal of the Sherman Anti-Trust law."

Since this was written actions have been brought against the Tobacco Trust, and the Standard Oil Trust, for conducting business in restraint of trade, under the Anti-Trust law, and both resting upon the Decision by the U. S. Su-

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preme Court in the Northern Securities case.

My learned contemporary "cannot conceive what the price of sewing machines has to do with the Northern Securities". Let me enlighten it. General Charles A. Wilson is United States District Attorney in Rhode Island. He can file an injunction in the United States District Court charging that Sewing Machines manufactured here in Providence are sold in countries outside the United States at a price far below the price exacted from the Rhode Island people for the same machine. If General Wilson establishes the fact, Judge Brown can do but one thing, destroy the corporation doing such work. The Decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Northern Securities case is controlling, the law is fixed, and the people who buy the *Gleaner* can buy this sewing machine for just the same price for which the people in Glasgow and Liverpool can buy it. Is it not the duty of a newspaper to state such facts to its readers, instead of holding itself and its readers in stolid ignorance?

The interesting thing about this note, consists of this language contained in it: "The *Gleaner* declares upon its honor that it cannot conceive what the price of sewing machines, and what the Sherman Anti-Trust law, etc., have to do with the Northern Securities case." Such an admission coming from an editor of a newspaper in Rhode Island is interesting. Allow BOOK NOTES to suggest. In the second paragraph of the opinion of the Court, read by Justice

Harlan, this is stated: "Its (this suits) general object was to enforce as against the defendants the provisions of the statutes of July 2d, 1890, commonly known as the Anti-Trust Act—the act is here given in full." The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States should have consulted this learned editor of the *Gleaner* before they wrote their opinion, and thus saved themselves from such an exhibition of brutal ignorance. This wise editor by his suggestion that the writer is "an amiable Don Quixote", characterizes the *Gleaner* as being a windmill, really such work seems to justify the name. I am a Don Quixote, in this case. Montaigne (Essays 3, 192,) says: "Knowledge has no prevailing virtue but in a strong nature, and such natures are rare." Socrates also held that weak natures spoil the dignity of philosophy by handling it; thus it is they spoil it, and make fools of themselves.

"Just like an ape that, sprung from
mimick race,
With various aspects, counterfeits man's
face,
Which boys, for sport, with silken vest
adorn,
But leave its buttocks bare, to raise their
scorn."

It is a fine illustration of the intellectual calibre of business men in these United States, that they should sit still, in a condition of absolute paralysis, while half a dozen scoundrels, using Mr. D. J. Sully as their thimble-rigger, played their game in Cotton for months

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—and but for their cheating each other might have continued until this time. These scoundrels, yet unhung, raised the cost of every man's shirt in this country, closed the mills, turned labor into the streets, having first stripped it of its clothing. Still further, this Sully gang by bulling the price actually stopped the exports of cotton cloth. For ten months—September, 1903, June 1904,—the exports were \$12,100,000. In the preceding like period the exports were \$22,280,000. Here was a loss of upwards of Twelve Million Dollars in outside sales. In April, 1903, the exports were \$2,622,000; in April, 1904, they had fallen to \$952,000. These are government figures. Meanwhile, the *North American Review*, hitherto a leading periodical for half a century, was publishing the utter nonsense of this Silly Fool, about the exhaustion of the cotton lands. Such work can only result in one thing—to wit: Revolution. And it is a disgrace upon all "business" men in this country that such conditions could have existed.

The Spanish Mission Houses of Worship in California have been the subjects of a series of papers in the *Craftsman*

for several months, by George Wharton James. These papers are historical and architectural. While these Mission Houses do not date back beyond 1765, many of them are now in ruins; but Mr. James has studied the architecture sufficiently to reproduce many of the designs of the Houses. Those designs have been used in modern structures in California, both in public buildings and in private residences, with excellent effect. The Symbolism of Oriental Rugs is the subject of a paper in the June number. This article would awaken thought in many a home in Providence were the occupants given to study. These "hand made rugs which to-day adorn our homes," the author says, "have ancestries as ancient as the monuments of Egypt or the ruins of Nineveh." The English Interior Decorations of English Homes, is another paper which will be an education for many people. The designs are recent, and beautiful, there are 16 of them. Insect forms in Decoration is a most suggestive paper; it relates specifically to the use of the Dragon Fly in lace designs, the illustrations of which are very beautiful. There is no periodical published in this country so full of original

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Letters from the Backwoods and the Adirondac, by The Rev. I. T. Headley, New York, 1850. Paper. \$1.00. Extremely scarce.

Morals of Abou Ben Adhem, Eastern Fruit on Western Dishes, edited by Petroleum V. Nasby, Toronto, 1875. Paper. \$1.00.

Rhode Island Repudiation; or the History of the Revolutionary Debt, by John W. Richmond, Providence, 1855. Price, Cloth, \$2.00.

Paul and Julia or the Political Mysteries, Hypocrisy and Cruelty of the

Leaders of the Church of Rome, by John Claudius Pitrat, Boston, 1855. Paper. Price \$1.00. A scandalous book.

Sketches by Mark Twain (now first published in complete form), Toronto, Canada. Paper. \$1.00.

Life and Times of Frederick Reynolds—The Player—written by himself. Two volumes in one, half red morocco, Philadelphia, 1826. Comprising as the author says, numerous anecdotes relating to fashionable, legal, and political life. Price, \$1.50.

thought, and food for such thought. It is published at Syracuse, New York.

The *Journal* is, of course, a very wise and honest paper, and run solely in the interest of the American people, or *some of them*. It says the people of Porto Rico want a tariff levied upon all Rio coffee, save only on that "*sent from Porto Rico*", here I use the language of this wise *Journal*. The tariff is desired not alone on the product, but as well as on the products of all other lands, but "*sent from*" that island. No such thing has ever been asked by the people of Porto Rico, as this *Journal* states. But how different is this tariff on coffee, from that given on a sewing machine. The *Journal* has been largely owned by a sewing machine company, or perhaps I should say by the controlling stockholders of a sewing machine company here, who for years have sold their machines all over England for about one-half the money which they wrung, *by a law*, out of the Rhode Island people; and this "*honest*" *Journal* has all the while assisted in this robbery. It matters not to me, who are the perpetrators of this outrageous wrong, they will be ultimately punished, else there is no Divine law. "God's mill grinds slow, but sure."

The newspapers are printing dispatches from Washington intending to show that "the Panama Legislature is providing for the establishment of a gold standard in Panama on the same basis as in the United States, *except* a provision for the subsidiary coin in silver at the ratio of 32 to 1, the same as that obtaining in the Philippines. Secretary Taft insisted that adequate provision be made for a sufficient reserve fund to maintain the Silver on a Gold basis, if the silver coin was to be used in the Canal zone." The fixing of the ratio, 32 to 1, for the Philippines raised the price of silver from 47 to 56. The

Panama scheme will stiffen silver still more. Never has there been done in this world so great a financial wrong to men as this silver business brought about by English and American bankers. Silver has got to be used as *real money*, in spite of these bankers. Why let them work such ruin with our actual money as Sully and his gang wrought with cotton?

For a manager of a Land Company to allow 325 pieces of real estate to be advertised for sale for the non-payment of taxes, shows a competence in the management of estates; and an integrity as a Trustee, which must be desirable in a business way.

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SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1904.

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No 15

"A KNIGHT OF COLUMBIA."

It is forty years since the Civil War came to an end. This period has been used practically by the actors in that war in putting into type the stories of things they saw; and the actions done. These narrations are in reality materials for history, to be digested into a suitable narrative by some future Tacitus, or Hume, or Gibbon, which coming generations can read and understand. Nearly four centuries elapsed after the adventure of Louis the Eleventh, at Peronne, before a novelist was developed who could adequately set forth in fiction the subtle workings of the mind of this treacherous King as Scott set them forth in *Quentin Durward*. The writing of fiction into which is woven the characters, and the actions of the American Civil War is only just beginning. General Charles King, a military actor in this war, and a novelist almost by profession, has recently given us a specimen. The title of this novel is *A Knight of Columbia*, a handsome book, published by the Hobart Company, of New York city. The hero of the story is Rex Ingraham. At the breaking out of the war there dwelt in New York city a lawyer, John Raynor, who had a large clientage along the lower banks of the Mississippi. The New York Hotel, as we all know, was their favorite stopping place when these gentlemen came north.

Quite near, on Waverly Place, dwelt Raynor. Here he had lost the closest companion of his life—his wife. But she had left to him a beautiful daughter. Mr. Raynor had taken much interest in two young men, Rex Ingraham, a son of a former partner; and Edward Burnham, a son of a former sweetheart. Both had been carefully educated by Mr. Raynor, being both graduates of Columbia University. It was just at the opening of the Civil War that they graduated. Ingraham chose for the subject of his oration the "Menace to the Flag". It touched closely the duty of the citizen to serve his country. The moment was opportune, the audience went wild with enthusiasm, and Rex (his name was Reginald) Ingraham was the hero of the hour. He enlisted in a cavalry regiment to fight against rebellion. This he did against the advice and wishes of Mr. Raynor, who had southern affiliation—but sternly urged by Edward Burnham, his colleague in college, who secretly had an ulterior purpose. Raynor's daughter was a beautiful girl; heart and soul, she was for the saving of the country. Her effect upon the heart and soul of Rex was just what the Marseillaise had been upon the hearts and souls of the French army which had stood, for nine months, before the Malakoff. They went for it, and so, too, did Rex Ingraham. I need not enter

into the minute details of the story, that must be the work of my readers. The stories of eternal wakefulness; and of watching; of courage, bereft of fear; of bloody fights, and wounds so deep; of the intrigues of treacherous love, suffice it to say that all come out right in the end, for in novels, as in courts of Divine Justice, that which is right must in the end prevail. I cannot "let go" of General King's story without specific reference to the battle at Chancellorsville, Virginia, in May, 1863. The Army of the North under command of Gen. Hooker was terribly beaten, losing nearly 20,000 men. General King narrates things seen by his imaginary hero which changes, and explains much that has been hitherto written, and called "history" and which will go far to confirm, or establish, the criticisms of Lieut. Col. Dodge, of that campaign, nearly a quarter of a century ago. This novel must interest scholars, quite as much as those who love to read a charming love story.

THE COLORADO BULL PEN.

During the recent political revolution in Colorado, references have been frequent in the newspapers to something called the "Bull Pen". Men were arrested by the military and sent to the "Bull Pen". What this meant, was too much for so simple minded an individual as the writer of BOOK NOTES. The "other day" I bought some of Henry Lothrop's library books. In "running through" them I came across this paragraph: "The Arrapahoes reside south of the Snakes. They wander in the winter season over the country about the head of the Great Kenyon (Canon) of the Colorado of the west, and to a considerable distance down that river; and in summer hunt the Buffalo in the New Park, or 'Bull Pen', in the Old Park or Grand River, and in Bayon Salade on the south fork of the Platte." (Farnham's Travels in the Great Western Prairies; the Anahuac, and the Rocky Mountains; and in Oregon Territory, 8 vo. New York, 1843, p. 63.) This "Bull Pen" is now the North Park.

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The Buffalo wandered through the narrow passes of the huge mountains into the fertile fields, which were surrounded by these mountains, and the escape being difficult, were hunted there by the Indians and the hunters, and hence came the name "The Bull Pen". This "Bull Pen" is divided by the north line of Colorado into two parts, the northern part lying in Nebraska. Hence sending a man to the Bull Pen, meant expatriation to a Colorado man. The "Anahuac" was the name given by the Aborigines to the great Table land in the northern parts of Mexico.

The "Bull Pen" is northwest from Denver and Long's Peak, and "Saint Vrain's Fort" which now figures alone in fiction is directly east of the "Pen". Bayon Salade, I cannot explain, but Mr. Farnham again refers to it. "The Buffalo come into these valleys from the north through the 'Bull Pen', and go out there when the storms of autumn warn them to flee to the south; but that valley off there (pointing to a low,

smooth spot in the horizon) looks mighty like Boyon Salade, my old stamping ground, if it should be we shall have meat before the sun is behind the snow." Our Mexican servant cried at the top of his voice, "Esta muy bueno, Senor Kelly, si muy bueno este Boyon Salade." He had in company with Kelly gnawed the ribs of many a fat cow in Bayon Salade. (Farnham's Travels, p. 45.) These travels were made in the years 1839-1840.

The word Bayou was evidently used to indicate a creek. It so appears in Jefferson's Message concerning the Lewis and Clarke exploration of the Louisiana lands; here are specimens: Bay de Hachis—Hash Creek; Bayou de l'Eau Froide—Cold Water Creek, etc.

In February, 1806, President Jefferson laid before Congress a most interesting series of accounts concerning the People, and the natural resources of the countries acquired by the purchase of Louisiana. I give a brief account of

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them in Mr. Jefferson's own language. "In pursuance of a measure proposed to Congress by a message of January 18th, 1803, and sanctioned by their appropriation for carrying it into execution, Captain Meriwether Lewis, of the regiment of Infantry, was appointed with a party of men to explore the river Missouri from its mouth to its source, and, crossing the highlands by the shortest portage, to seek the best water communication, thence to the Pacific ocean, and Lieut. Clarke was appointed second in command. They were to enter into conference with the Indian nations on their route, with a view to the establishment of commerce with them. They entered the Missouri May 14th, 1804, and on the 1st of November took up their winter quarters near the Mandan, 1609 miles above the mouth of the river." The volume contains "a statistical view of the Indian nations inhabiting the Territory of Louisiana", followed by "Historical Sketches of the Several Indian Tribes", by John Sibley. An account of Red River, also, written by John Sibley, also observations made down

the Red River, and up the Washita as far as the Hot Springs by William Dunbar, and Doctor Hunter. An interesting account of Hot Springs follows ensuing pages 145-156. This expedition seems to have been started before the territory was ceded. The Treaty was signed 30th April, 1803; ratified by the U. S. Senate 21st October, 1803; payment fixed by Congress 30th November, 1803; formal possession taken 20th December, 1803.

Mr. Thomas Jefferson Farnham finished his Great Western Prairies travel in Oregon. Thence he sailed for Honolulu, and went thence to the Californias. It was near the close of December, 1840, that Mr. Farnham left Oregon; he landed at Monterey on the 18th April, 1841. He returned east in 1844, and published in that year "Travels in the Californias and Scenes in the Pacific Ocean". The work was published in four pamphlet parts, each about 100 pages. Mr. Farnham was an educated man, and his work is well written. His residence there ceased six years before

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the breaking out of the "Gold Fever" of 1849. He gives elaborate accounts of the country and of its productions (but making no mention of gold). His accounts of the scenery are very fine; but his accounts of the Spanish Missions, the buildings, Priests, Indian converts, strange burial grounds, and interior decoration excel anything within my knowledge. He gives an admirable map, and a beautiful engraving of a Californian Indian Chief. A set of these rare Tracts complete and perfect is advertised in Book NOTES.

MISCONCEPTION OF JURY TRIAL

The Editor of the *Providence Journal* published a leader with the caption above, on the 20th of June last, which

I propose considering. The article begins, "There are still those who from misconception of the nature of trial by jury, and in ignorance, or forgetfulness of American history, cannot rid themselves of the thought that the Supreme Court has altered the Constitution by its decision that in the absence of congressional action establishing it there, the right to trial by jury does not exist in the Philippines." One Democratic paper declares, "If there is any principle which has endured from the beginning of this government down to the present, it is that every human being under the Stars and Stripes is entitled to a trial by jury." Then the *Journal* says: "Whencever this notion came it certainly did not come from reading

RARE BOOKS CONTAINING RARE BOOK PLATES.

Artemidorus (Daldianus). The Interpretation of Dreams, first written in Greek, now made into English (24th edition) circa 1720, London. Artemidorus assumed the name Daldianus because his mother was born at Daldia, in Lydia. It was a matter of great pride to him that the Daldian Apollo, Mystes, commissioned him to write this book on the Interpretation of Dreams. It was his purpose "to prove that in dreams the future is revealed to man, and to clear the science of interpreting them from the abuses of the time" (B. C. 100). It contains a Book Plate, engraved in Providence about 1842, with the motto *Esse Quam Videri*. The person for whom it was engraved, is unknown. This is the only specimen ever seen by the writer. Price \$5.00.

Musical Anecdotes and Stories. Lives of Haydn and Mozart, written for the young, with 16 pieces of original and German music, by the Singing Master (Asa Fitz), Boston, 1841. Price \$1.50. It contains the fine Book Plate of Henry Wood Lothrop, late of Providence.

Oliver Goldsmith. The Poetical works with a sketch of his life and writings. 16 mo. boards, London, 1822. Price \$2.00. Printed by C. Whittingham, Chiswick Press, with 10 exquisite wood cuts, possibly Bewicks. It contains a fine Copper Plate, ex-Libris, Robert Allan, M. D.

Emanuel Swedenborg. Concerning the Earths in our Solar System, together with an account of their inhabitants, and also of the spirits and angels there, from what has been seen and heard, written in Latin, translated into English by Swedenborg himself. Boston, 1828, boards. Price \$5.00. It is not alone an extraordinary book, but it contains an extraordinary *Book Plate*, "The Property of Oliver Kendall, Jr., Providence, R. I., 1828". On it is an unknown wood cut of Washington, about one inch square.

Featherstonhaugh (G. W.). Excursion through the Slave States from Washington on the Potomac to the frontier of Mexico, with sketches of the popular manners, and geological notes. 8 vo., paper. New York, 1844. Price \$1.25.

American history. No such principle ever prevailed in the United States. Jury trials were not provided in the first government of Louisiana or Florida. Washington signed an act of Congress declaring that the constitutional right of trial by jury did not extend to negroes." These Colonies became independent of Great Britain in 1776. But the Trial by Jury was not set aside, nor destroyed; it continued. In 1790 the Government of the United States was established by the acts of the People of thirteen colonies. These Colonies had all been English dependencies; and they contained all the populated territories existing on this continent, and civilized, save only Mexico, Canada, Louisiana, and Florida. Louisiana was acquired from France in 1804; Florida, from Spain in 1819. Mexico and Canada have not yet become a part of the United States. Magna Charta became the fundamental law of England, and of Great Britain in 1224. It did not cover

France, Spain, nor Mexico, but it covered Great Britain and all her colonies. It covered every land over which the English flag floated, and the people civilized. In America it covered every colony from the moment of the existence of the colony. Chapter 29, Magna Charta, fixes the right of a trial by his peers, otherwise the right of Trial by Jury. It had been the ancient accustomed legal course long before Magna Charta (English Liberties, Providence, 1774, page 24). England, and all Great Britain, and in all her colonies, the people were bound by, and entitled to, the Trial by Jury, and it existed in every one of them. When Congress enacted a territorial government, in any land acquired after the Constitution established the United States, it did not in a single case establish, or withhold the right of trial by jury. Florida was ceded by Spain in 1819. In March, 1822, a territorial government was established by Congress. No right of trial by jury

Jefferson, Thomas. President's Message communicating Discoveries made in exploring the Missouri, Red River, and Washita, by Captains Lewis and Clarke, Doctor Sibley and Mr. Dunbar, with a statistical account of the countries adjacent. 8 vo., pp. 176, Washington, 1806. Price \$5.00. The only part of this "Message" reprinted by Richardson is Mr. Jefferson's letter accompanying it, two pages in length.

Farnham (T. J.). Travels in the Great Western Prairies, the Anahuac (Mountains), and the Rocky Mountains, and in Oregon Territory. 8 vo., paper, New York, 1843. Price \$2.00.

Johnson, John. The Rape of Bethesda, or the Georgia Orphan House destroyed. A poem. 8 vo., printed by Markland & McIver, No. 47 Bay, Charleston, 1792. Price \$1.50. This Orphan House appears to have been at Savannah.

Hubert and Ellen, with other Poems, by Lucius M. Sargent; third edition, with alterations. Boston, 1815: It has the autograph of Capt. William Earle, a noted sea captain of Providence in 1760. It contains also the exquisite Book Plate of W. P. Trumbull, a Bull's head, with the motto Courage. Price \$2.00.

Farnham (T. J.). Travels in the Californias and Scenes in the Pacific Ocean. 4 parts, 8 vo., paper, New York, 1844-1845. Price \$5.00.

Jefferson, President. An account of Louisiana laid before Congress, by direction of the President of the United States, November 14, 1803. The boundaries; history; cities, towns and settlements; origin, number and strength of the inhabitants; rivers, mountains, minerals, and productions of the soil; Indian tribes, and the number of their warriors. 16 mo., pp. 70, Providence, R. I (1803). Price \$3.00.

was established. But such a right was recognized by Congress, when it enacted that Grand and Petit jurors must be white men. In 1838 Florida became a State, and adopted a Constitution. The 6th section reads: "The right of trial by Jury shall forever remain inviolate." But the right became fixed, by the adoption by the People of the State, of the United States Constitution, without regard to the omission, or admission, of the right in any State Constitution.

If the lands of the Philippines belong to the United States, in the light of such a history, can the right of trial by Jury be denied to American citizens dwelling at Manila, in a state of peace? Congress has no power to give, nor the Su-

preme Court the power to withhold, the right. The *Journal's* article has not the slightest foundation in history.

The City Council makes an ordinance to preventing papers being thrown about the streets. The ordinance specifically permits that which it was specially constructed to prevent. The Council must order *the title* of the ordinance to be changed.

It costs as much to telephone a fellow at Pawtucket, as it costs to take the train and talk it over there.

BOOKS OF GREAT VARIETY FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER

Charles Smith. The American War, from 1775 to 1783, with Plans. 8 vo., New York, 1797. It contains an engraved map of the United States in 1783; seven Plans, engraved, of Battles; a copper Plate of Quebec; and greatest of all, an otherwise unknown Portrait of General Washington. Beneath which is engraved a picture of Gen. Washington taking command of the American Army at Cambridge July 3d, 1775. The plate was engraved by Tisdale. Mr. Joseph Sabin, the most thorough bibliographer of American History, made in 1875 the Menzies Catalogue. In it was this book. Mr. Sabin says: "*We have never met with another copy.*" Four years later the Brinley copy brought \$22.00. The present copy will be sold for \$30.00.

Charles Wilkes. Narrative of the Exploring Expedition During the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. Five volumes, imperial 8 vo., with an extra volume of maps, in all six volumes. Sheep. 1845. The work contains 111 steel plates and 249 wood cuts. It is of the *First edition*, and the impressions are of the very best. Price \$21.50.

The "Baltimore Weekly Magazine". This was a quarto in form, 8x10 inches, published weekly, each number having 8 pages, from 26 April, 1800, to May 27, 1801, both dates included, by John B. Colvin. The present copy lacks seven numbers, to wit: February 11 and 15; March 4, 11, 18, 25; and April 1st. The numbers for June 11 and February 18 are torn. These missing numbers are all of 1801. Old Sheep. Price \$6.00.

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Fidfaddy, Frederick Augustus. The adventures of Uncle Sam in search of his lost honor. 12 mo. bds. Middletown, 1816. Scarce. \$1.75.

Plays, by Anna Cora Mowatt. 12 mo., Boston, 1855. Price 60 cents.

Mimic Life, or Before and Behind the Curtain, a series of narratives by Anna Cora Ritchie, formerly Mrs. Mowatt. 12 mo., Boston, 1856. Price 75 cents.

Cincinnati in 1841; its Early Annals and Future Prospects, by Charles Cist. 12 mo. \$1.25. It has five copper plates.

Boston Miscellany of Literature and Fashion. Edited by Nathan Hale, Jr. Vol. 1. January to July, 1842. \$1.25. It has many poems by J. R. Lowell and William W. Story, and original contributions by Edward Everett.

Plants of Boston and its Vicinity, with occasional Remarks, by Isaac Bigelow, 3d Ed. with a Glossary of Botani-

cal Form. 12 mo. Boston, 1840. \$2.00.

Lexicon Physico-Medicum. A new medical explaining the difficult terms used in the several branches of the profession, by John Quincy. London, 1767. \$2.00. This book is a real curiosity. Here is a specimen definition: "Pugil. The eighth part of a handful." Here's another: "Euchrasy. An agreeable, well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a Body is said to be in good order."

Willick's Lectures on Diet and Regimen bring a systematic inquiry into the most rational means of preserving health and prolonging life. 2 v (one cover broken). \$1.00.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1904.

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No. 16.

HOW THE COAL MINE "HOLDERS" ROB THE PEOPLE.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has been holding a session in New York during the past week, investigating the Coal Price Situation; this under the recent decree of the Supreme Court ordering the Coal Mine and Coal Railway Contracts to be brought before this Commission. Scraps of investigation have been published in the newspapers varying according to the political bias of the owners of these papers. This summary note from the *Springfield Republican* tells the exact truth:

"Considering the nature of the documents submitted under judicial compulsion at this week's hearing of the anthracite coal roads, the early refusal of the roads to display them is understandable. If such a thing as a combination in restraint of trade ever existed at all, it exists in the case of the anthracite mining and carrying industry. The Temple iron company contracts simply afford documentary proof of what everybody knew to be true."

I give a few scraps of evidence from sundry reports. Here are a few from Coal Operator Baer, head of the Coal Trust:

"To-day that the price of coal is not fixed so much by the cost of mining and transportation as by the willingness of the consumer to pay what is asked.

"We do not reduce the price of coal because we are good merchants. As long as there is a demand for all the coal we can mine at the price we ask, there will be no reduction in the cost to the consumer."

"How about the discount of 50 cents a ton offered by you in April?" he was asked.

"That, too, is strictly a matter of business," he declared. "The discount is made for the purpose of inducing trade during the warm months, when otherwise business would be very slack. There is no commercial reason why we should reduce the price of coal at present.

"We shall hold up the price of coal just as long as the people will pay it. You sell your legal services in the same way, I presume."

President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Coal Road, thus testifies:

Q. How do you account for the fact that the price circulars are uniform if there is no agreement? A. It follows the custom that prevails in other lines of business. Circular prices are fixed in the iron, steel, leather and other lines of business the same as in the coal trade.

Q. Is there not a formal advance price agreement among the railroads? A. No.

Q. How do you account for the circular prices being uniform? A. If any company fixes a price the Lackawanna

would be foolish not to meet it; also if the prices were high it would not be good business for the Lackawanna to decline to make its prices accordingly.

Q. Are prices and discounts fixed monthly? A. Yes.

Q. Are the prices and discounts determined in advance of the issuing of the circulars by the various companies? A. Yes.

Q. By agreement? A. No, sir.

He admitted discussing with President Baer and President Thomas, of the Lehigh, coal prices informally and incidental to a general talk on railroad matters.

Q. Did you know it is against the law to maintain a fixed schedule of coal prices? A. Yes, and for that reason we do not fix the price.

Mr. Truesdale was asked why it was necessary to increase the price of coal 50 cents a ton this year. He said that conditions of other business affect the price of coal, and the excuse for keeping the prices up was that the price is reasonable. "That the people continue to

buy and use in large quantities is evidence that the price is fair," he said.

Mr. Truesdale admitted that before issuing the price circulars there was an exchange of information between the officials of the coal roads and an understanding as to what each road would do.

To Commissioner Clements Mr. Truesdale said that the companies did not necessarily have a common source of information about prices.

Q. Does the same system of exchanging information prevail as in determining freight rates? A. In a general way.

Q. You say it is not an agreement, but it is done. Now you wouldn't change your prices, would you, unless you knew the prices of the other roads would change? A. I presume not; no, sir.

There can be but one ending to all this coal business—condemn the Coal Mines.

The regular physicians of Anderson, Indiana, have formed a Trust, binding

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themselves to treat no patient who is in debt to any member of the Trust, and to attend no patient of doubtful financial standing, or of bad reputation for prompt payment, unless the fee is given in advance. A case arose in the Supreme Court of Indiana, in which it was shown that a messenger was sent by a sick man to a general practitioner who had been his family physician, but who on this occasion arbitrarily refused his services. is referred to. The physician was told that the man was very ill, and a tender was made of the fee. There was no other doctor within practicable reaching distance. The physician assigned no reason for his refusal to visit the patient, who died before medical attendance could be obtained. The physician was sued for damages, but the court held that the act regulating the practice of medicine was not a compulsory measure, and damages were denied.

This affair took place in 1904.

The far east receives special attention in the *Century*.

The Far East comes in for special

attention: the theatre of war is described in an illustrated paper on "Manchuria," written by the present United States Consul at An-Tung, Mr. James W. Davidson, from a special trip of inspection made last fall; the Japanese Constitution is the subject of a paper by one of its four framers, Baron Kameko (a Harvard LL. D.), under the title "The Magna Charta of Japan," and Andrew D. White contributes a paper of recollections of "Russia in War Time," recording his humorous and stirring experiences as attache at St. Petersburg during the Crimean War.

Twice within a short time the writer has received anonymous letters correcting him for using in BOOK NOTES a certain word written by him "gaul". The reason that I wrote it thus was that I liked that form better than "gall". This latter form means, something bitter; or bitterness. I used it as slang, meaning not bitterness, but "cheek"; brazen faced impudence; audacity, backed up by

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pomposity. Now I like the form "gaul" for such a use much better than "gall", for this latter form has many meanings. And so I shall continue to use it. So don't waste your stamps in sending anonymous letters to me.

William McKinley spent his entire political life in making tariffs, which would enrich the manufacturers, who gave money to elect him, this money being drawn from the people, by the increased prices which these tariffs enabled the manufacturer to wrench from the people. He was used by the Divine Master to bring large insular possessions within the political control for American trade and commerce. His last public utterance, given on the day preceding the assassin's bullet, contains these words: "What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad, the period of exclusiveness is past, the expansion of trade and commerce is the pressing problem." It was Divine Vengeance. His last days were made to give the living lie to all his political rascalities.

The editor of the *Pawtucket Valley Gleaner* (if there is any such person) gave in its latest issue this paragraph:

"No organization in the history of the world has been so successful as the Democratic party in telling us the things that were not so."

Here is what Prof. Henry Loomis Nelson said in the *Boston Herald* on the same day:

"The Republican party devotes nearly a third of its platform to the recital of what it has accomplished. Almost every utterance in this statement which is of any importance is untrue, and has been shown to be so. The person who wrote this ultra-mendacious part of the platform, whether he be Senator Lodge or some other, and every one who intelligently indorsed it, or who consciously voted for it, knew that it was untrue and intended that the public should be deceived by it. The truth or falsity of these statements is not debatable. They are boldly, flatly, consciously untrue."

Prof. Loomis then substantiates every word he uttered, by evidence which is indisputable, and then continues:

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"It is rarely, although mendacity on such occasions has been frequent, that a platform contains so many falsehoods as those which are found in the Republican platform of this year."

Prof. Loomis then writes, and the *Herald* prints the following:

"The Republican party makes no promise either as to the tariff or the trusts. It does not contemplate any revision of the tariff whatever, and insists upon the maintenance of the protective system as the party has established it, saying that when it is changed the change will be made by those who have been pecuniarily benefited by the tariff taxes and who will receive further benefit from their readjustment. In other words, under the Republican policy the people are to continue to contribute to a

fund which will enable the beneficiaries of the Republican party to sell their goods abroad for a less price than they charge American consumers. The Republican party is not in favor of reciprocity with Canada, and does favor a ship subsidy. In brief, it would not only maintain a tax of nearly 50 per cent. on dutiable goods, but it would refuse to make a more liberal trade arrangement with Canada, and would increase taxation for the purpose of making a gift to an industry which is already profitable."

In specific terms, BOOK NOTES has long urged the wrong inflicted upon the American people in selling American manufactured goods to the English people at prices far less than the American people can buy them, in set terms—

RARE BOOKS CONTAINING RARE BOOK PLATES.

*Artemidorus (Daldianus). The Interpretation of Dreams, first written in Greek, now made into English (24th edition) circa 1720. London. Artemidorus assumed the name Daldianus because his mother was born at Daldia, in Lydia. It was a matter of great pride to him that the Daldian Apollo, Mystes, commissioned him to write this book on the Interpretation of Dreams. It was his purpose "to prove that in dreams the future is revealed to man, and to clear the science of interpreting them from the abuses of the time" (B. C. 100). It contains a Book Plate, engraved in Providence about 1842, with the motto *Esse Quam Videri*. The person for whom it was engraved, is unknown. This is the only specimen ever seen by the writer. Price \$5.00.

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Oliver Goldsmith. The Poetical works with a sketch of his life and writings. 16 mo. boards, London, 1822. Price \$2.00. Printed by C. Whittingham, Chiswick Press, with 10 exquisite wood cuts, possibly Bewicks. It contains a fine Copper Plate, ex-Libris, Robert Allan, M. D.

Emanuel Swedenborg. Concerning the Earths in our Solar System, together with an account of their inhabitants, and also of the spirits and angels there, from what has been seen and heard, written in Latin, translated into English by Swedenborg himself. Boston, 1828, boards. Price \$5.00. It is not alone an extraordinary book, but it contains an extraordinary Book Plate, "The Property of Oliver Kendall, Jr., Providence, R. I., 1828". On it is an unknown wood cut of Washington, about one inch square.

Featherstonhaugh (G. W.). Excursion through the Slave States from Washington on the Potomac to the frontier of Mexico, with sketches of the popular manners, and geological notes. 8 vo., paper, New York, 1844. Price \$1.25.

Sewing Machines. Why do men submit to such a robbery? Why do not men insist that the men who do this illegal act shall be punished? The Anti-Trust law covers the cases. I know that the P. V. G. denies this, but I affirm it. Section 1 of this law reads: "Every contract, combination in the form of a Trust, or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of Trade or Commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal," and fine is fixed at \$5,000 for every act, or imprisonment, or both. Why not enforce this law? or learn that it cannot be enforced. The editor of the *Providence Journal* on the 27th June last said: "The growth of vast overshadowing combinations of capital controlling not only money, but manufactured products, foods, and practically all the necessities of life, has aroused a wide spread sense of danger to the body politic." Why does not the *Journal* try to stop this danger?

Jefferson, Thomas. President's Message communicating Discoveries made in exploring the Missouri, Red River, and Washita, by Captains Lewis and Clarke, Doctor Sibley and Mr. Dunbar, with a statistical account of the countries adjacent. 8 vo., pp. 176, Washington, 1806. Price \$5.00. The only part of this "Message" reprinted by Richardson is Mr. Jefferson's letter accompanying it, two pages in length.

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Johnson, John. The Rape of Bethesda, or the Georgia Orphan House destroyed. A poem. 8 vo., printed by Markland & Melver, No. 47 Bay, Charleston, 1792. Price \$1.50. This Orphan House appears to have been at Savannah.

A cut in the wages of mill help has been made at Fall River; and it is to be made in Rhode Island. On the very day that this cut was made (it was 12½ per cent.), the price of meats were raised in our local markets 62½ per cent. I can produce a man who paid, on July 8th, eight cents a pound for a piece of meat in the Olneyville Public Market, and who, on the 16th July, paid, in the same place, for an exactly similar piece, fourteen (14) cents a pound for it. The increase was 75 per cent.

A working man who sells his vote for \$2.00 to elect a thieving legislator, has his cost of living increased. Suppose this increase is 10 per cent., the laborer loses \$10.00 a year by the selling of his vote for \$2.00.

The town of Warwick has been the mecca of the modern tax dodger; the pilgrimage begins annually in April. Providence men of immense masses of money for years have been there to es-

Hubert and Ellen, with other Poems, by Lucius M. Sargent; third edition, with alterations. Boston, 1815. It has the autograph of Capt. William Earle, a noted sea captain of Providence in 1760. It contains also the exquisite Book Plate of W. P. Trumbull, a Bull's head, with the motto Courage. Price \$2.00.

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cape the Providence city tax on personal property and to avail themselves of the 50 cent tax which Warwick levied. Her tax will not now support the town, and it has largely increased the amount borrowed, over the amounts which the law allows. The *Pacturel Valley Gleaner* gives us this pleasing picture:

"But neither Councilmen nor citizens are so much to blame as is the system which permits those who work for the town, or employ those who work for the town, to audit their own bills, pay their own subordinates and serve in the dual role of employer, auditor, paymaster and employee.

"No corporation, no matter what its resources, could stand up long under such a system. The opportunities for

'graft' are limited only by the ability of the town to 'make good'.

"It is evident that Warwick has reached that limit as well as the limit of her borrowing capacity."

The law permits a town to incur a debt not exceeding three per cent of the taxable property of the town (General Laws, 157). A town may do what a town council cannot legally do. The town council of New Shoreham, Block Island, with no authority whatever, "run" the town in debt about \$200,000, the taxable property being about \$900,000. The People have to-day no legal remedy which they can use. If they take possession of their own it is anarchy. How long will men submit?

BOOKS OF GREAT RARITY FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER.

Charles Smith. The American War, from 1775 to 1783, with Plans. 8 vo., New York, 1797. It contains an engraved map of the United States in 1783; seven Plans, engraved, of Battles; a copper Plate of Quebec; and greatest of all, an otherwise unknown Portrait of General Washington. Beneath which is engraved a picture of Gen. Washington taking command of the American Army at Cambridge July 3d. 1775. The plate was engraved by Tisdale. Mr. Joseph Sabin, the most thorough bibliographer of American History, made in 1875 the Menzies Catalogue. In it was this book. Mr. Sabin says: "*We have never met with another copy.*" Four years later the Brinley copy brought \$22.00. The present copy will be sold for \$30.00.

Charles Wilkes. Narrative of the Exploring Expedition During the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. Five volumes, imperial 8 vo., with an extra volume of maps, in all six volumes. Sheep. 1845. The work contains 111 steel plates and 249 wood cuts. It is of the *First edition*, and the impressions are of the very best. Price \$21.50.

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BOOKS FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER, 73 Almy Street.

Fidfaddy, Frederick Augustus. The adventures of Uncle Sam in search of his lost honor. 12 mo. bds. Middletown, 1816. Scarce. \$1.75.

Plays, by Anna Cora Mowatt. 12 mo., Boston, 1835. Price 60 cents.

Mimic Life, or Before and Behind the Curtain, a series of narratives by Anna Cora Ritchie, formerly Mrs. Mowatt. 12 mo., Boston, 1836. Price 75 cents.

Cincinnati in 1841; its Early Annals and Future Prospects, by Charles Cist. 12 mo. \$1.25. It has five copper plates.

Boston Miscellany of Literature and Fashion. Edited by Nathan Hale, Jr. Vol. 1. January to July, 1842. \$1.25. It has many poems by J. R. Lowell and William W. Story, and original contributions by Edward Everett.

Plants of Boston and its Vicinity, with occasional Remarks, by Isaac Bigelow, 3d Ed. with a Glossary of Botani-

cal Form. 12 mo. Boston, 1840. \$2.00.

Lexicon Physico-Medicum. A new medical explaining the difficult terms used in the several branches of the profession, by John Quincy. London, 1767. \$2.00. This book is a real curiosity. Here is a specimen definition: "Pugil. The eighth part of a handful." Here's another: "Euchrasy. An agreeable, well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a Body is said to be in good order."

Willick's Lectures on Diet and Regimen bring a systematic inquiry into the most rational means of preserving health and prolonging life. 2 v (one cover broken). \$1.00.

Favourite Selection of Instrumental Music, consisting principally of marches; airs; minuets, etc., selected, composed and arranged by Oliver Shaw. Dedham, 1807. \$2.00.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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| SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1904. Vol 21.
No. 17.

THE GARDEN OF EATON.

The *Craftsman*, during several past months, has given elaborate papers, beautifully illustrated, on the Early Catholic Missions in California. The transition was easy, to the Garden of Eden, and still easier to the Garden of Eaton. It is the article "Nature and Art in California", by Gustav Stickley, that interests us. Many of us knew, and now remember, Charles Frederic Eaton, who once lived here in Providence with us. He was a son of Levi C. Eaton, and a brother of Amasa M. Eaton. How well I remember the excellent mother of these two boys, coming with them to Charles Burnett's bookstore, and taught them to remove their hats whenever they entered a shop. Their father also I knew, when a child; but life, by reason of disease, was a burden to him, and he died when the children were very young. It is the house of one of these (now) gentlemen, Charles, near Santa Barbara, which is described in the *Craftsman*. Montecito is its name, "a spot where the intentions of Nature instead of being thwarted, have been studied and developed with most gratifying results," as Mr. Stickley writes. Five superb half-tones illustrate the paper, and convey to us some idea of the California home of Mr. Eaton; and it is a positive delight to read the stories of his success as an amateur architect

and landscape gardener, arising in Mr. Eaton "not by the inspiration of genius, but by adroit thought and patient labor". In what else consists the "inspiration of genius"? The *Craftsman* is a very beautiful monthly, much given to original thought.

The writer in a note, in BOOK NOTES, May 21st, concerning a religious service held then recently at the Stewart Street Baptist Church, said: "The Rev. Robert Cameron seems to have acted in the place of God in the affair; this learned Methodist Doctor of Divinity said, among other things, 'I hope we shall unlearn some of the false things we have inherited from Roger Williams.'" The gentleman is Pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church of this city. The writer was led into this error by following the *Journal's* paragraph of May 12th. How does this preacher expect to unlearn his knowledge of *false things*; or why attribute his knowledge to an inheritance from Roger Williams? Again I venture to quote from the *Journal*: On the 28th April it said that T. W. Bicknell delivered a "cogent eulogy of Mr. (Roger) Williams, in which he called the Founder of Rhode Island 'a Fighter, a Kicker and a Crank.'" The word *cogent* applied to the historical work of Mr. Bicknell is comical; it means, forceful, powerful, potent, persuasive, conclusive, etc., and these characteristics of an opin-

ion, or an argument, are just those which Bicknell does not possess. Of what value is his characterization "a Kicker, a Fighter, and a Crank"? It is worth just this, it shows that he knows nothing whatever of the great character whom he traduces.

During the years 1866-1870, the English government sent a surveying expedition to survey the Strait of Magellan, under command of Capt. R. C. Mayne, and Dr. Robert O. Cunningham was appointed naturalist of the expedition. On his return to England he published at Edinburgh his "Notes on the Natural History of this Strait", in a handsome octavo, with 22 plates, or illustrations. Whether a reader is interested in Birds, Beasts, Reptiles, or Plants, every one will find something which will interest him in this learned book. One thing is a comparison of things written by Sir Richard Hawkins, concerning which he saw in Gregory Bay, the first broad sea after entering the Strait, between the first and second narrows, and written

in 1593, with what Dr. Cunningham and his companions were then for the first time seeing. The truthful narrative of this ancient mariner was positively delightful. One of the most interesting things in Natural History recorded in this book is an account of a Cormorant rookery. This is one of those books which broadens our knowledge of the world. I will send it post paid anywhere for \$3.75.

"That He may bring forth food out of the earth, and Wine that maketh glad the Heart of Man."

Few people have any idea how great the use of wine is, in this country, and fewer still have any knowledge of the nature of the beverages which they use. Dr. J. W. L. Thudichum was, forty years ago, one of the most learned medical men in England. In the course of his practice, he was brought in constant contact with kidney troubles, and this led him to study wine. The result was a treatise on the "origin, nature and varieties of wine". It was published in

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London. It was a thorough scientific work, the result of new personal research and observation. Europe was not only exhausted, but the planters of America and Australia were told in plain and simple language the principles of viticulture (grape growing), and vinification (wine making), "in order that they may attain the best products of which their climates will admit; the wine merchants of England and America will find accurate descriptions of their trade; and all persons who are fond of wine, as an article of diet and a means of enjoyment" can learn the origins, and varieties, and the differences in varieties, and how to know them, and thus regulate their purchase to the quality of the products, and their own health in the using. The book is a fine octavo of upwards of 750 pages, beautifully printed, with many diagrams and other illustrations, and the writer will send it post paid for \$5.00 to any address.

Edmund C. Stedman was sent by the *New York World*, at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, in 1861, as

war correspondent for that paper. The Battle of Bull Run was fought, or frightened, to an end on the 20th July; on the next morning Stedman sent his account. It was published by the paper; but the demand continued, and this determined Rudd & Carleton to print a copyright edition of 43 pages, 12 mo. This paragraph interests us: "We heard of the dash of the Irishmen, and their decimation, and of the havoc made and sustained by the Rhode Islanders; then of the intrepidity of Burnside and Sprague, how the devoted and daring young Governor led the regiments *he had so munificently equipped* again and again to victorious charges, and at last spiked with his own hands, the gun he could not carry away. The victory seemed ours. It was four o'clock." Men were there, but no officers could be found, in half an hour the infantry broke ranks, every man saving himself in his own way, "the retreat, a panic, hideous, headlong, confusion" (pages 32-34). This very scarce tract will be sent anywhere post paid for \$5.00. We had sup-

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posed heretofore that the State, and not the "Daring Young Sprague" paid for the munificent equipment of the First Rhode Island Regiment.

In April, 1802, the U. S. House of Representatives appointed a Committee of Investigation to "Examine and report whether monies drawn from the Treasury, have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated, and whether the same have been regularly accounted for". The majority of this Committee made a report, in which they said, "Considerable sums of the public money have been greatly misapplied, and that much expense has been incurred without any legal authority". In defence of the Treasury, Oliver Wolcott, then of Litchfield, Conn., printed an Address to the People of the United States. It is an 8vo. of 112 pages, and will be sent post free anywhere for \$1.00.

The honest portion of the men on Block Island have at last appealed to force in defence of their rights. Just as in Colorado, they were forced to do.

It was just such acts which preceded the battle on Bunker's Hill; and it was just such acts which brought on the Civil War.

The August Century is in fact as well as in name a Midsummer Holiday Number, being pervaded with the holiday and outdoor spirit. Eight colored insets present Italian villas by Parrish, Bermuda submarine life by Knight, an old-time croquet party by Miss Betts (who made the much-admired color drawing, "The Easter Bonnet"), and a newly discovered natural bridge by Fenn.

The last of these illustrates a great "find", being one of three pictures of colossal natural bridges accompanying an account by W. W. Dyar of a recent discovery in Southeastern Utah which has excited a veritable sensation among the few geographers and others to whom it has been known. These bridges are of much greater proportions than the Natural Bridge of Virginia, and they have not before been pictured nor described in print.

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The Editor of the *Journal* gives us this fine thought in condemnation of the contractive work of the Divine Master: "Speech is after all but a *crude and cumbrous method of intercourse*. As *ordinarily practiced* it is ever on the verge of becoming objectionable to persons of the finer sensibilities, the degree of its obnoxiousness varying with circumstances, and the state of the weather from that of being a merely petty irritation to that of being an intolerable nuisance. Man is the only animal that disturbs the peacefulness of existence by the use of it." Don't the braying of an ass disturb the "peacefulness" of existence? This Editor writes such stuff in a column commendatory of "The Silence of Judge Parker", for

that is the caption of his article. In my blind stupidly I had supposed that it was not speech, but the lack of speech, to wit, silence, that had killed (for he is both politically and judicially dead) Judge Parker. The acting of a living lie, by the highest Judge of the New York Courts, must establish confidence in his judicial decisions, in the minds of all thinking men. It seems unfortunate when I think of it, that the Divine Master did not consult this *Journal* editor before he endowed men with the power of speech in this "crude and cumbrous method".

The Department Store of to-day is sometimes a mere matter of a landlord and tenants.

RARE BOOKS CONTAINING RARE BOOK PLATES.

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A SET OF THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL, 1828-1888,

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Featherstonhaugh (G. W.). Excursion through the Slave States from Washington on the Potomac to the frontier of Mexico, with sketches of the popular manners, and *geological notes*. 8 vo., paper, New York, 1844. Price \$1.25.

The *Journal* informs its readers that the Madonna del Carmine is a patron saint of the Italians. On the night of July 16th, a hundred bombs were discharged on Smith street near midnight, giving reverberations of such magnitude as to awaken a sleeping city. Are bombs the proper weapons wherewith to honor a Patron Saint? It is time such abominable action came to an end. There has been too much of it already.

Who sent Charles R. Brayton to Block Island; who directed the U. S. Department of Justice to send U. S. District Attorney Wilson to Block Island; who prevented all action for the inhabitants of the island by the General Assembly concerning the terrible voting frauds; who prevented Attorney General Stearns from acting for the people; and in whose interest is the action of the *Providence Journal*? Why does not the *Springfield Republican* tell us? For no Rhode Island

newspaper will; and why do the newspapers keep this splendid newspaper out of sight in Providence? In a Republican form of government, when men are deprived of their political and legal rights by one of the vilest of corrupt cabals, as the people of Block Island have been, wherein is their remedy?—for ultimately remedy they will have—as I believe.

He discontinued his subscription to *BOOK NOTES*, because of an article which I wrote and printed, entitled "The Perry-Bogert Marriage"; and he has never since recognized me, although I have known him from a boy. Now "his" bank has found a chance to breathe, by being swallowed by the Union Trust, and my ancient friend has been introduced to the Board, probably to teach Marsden J. Perry the delicate intricacies of successful finance. As for myself I must still plod along, but I will never stultify myself—even for a directorship.

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A few Sundays ago, my eminent contemporary printed an article on the "Ancient Stronghold of the Niantic Warriors"—to wit, Fort Ninigret. It said: "Dutch and French Traders came there; the Long Island Indians were repulsed there; the Fort covers an elevated plateau." These things are all humbug. It was a Dutch trading post, and no fighting even took place in or near it. Mr. Denison, from whose book the *Journal* pretended to derive its "history", said: "Instantly Ninigret ordered his force to silently and speedily fall back to their own shore near Watch Hill, where, hauling their canoes from the beach into concealed positions, they posted themselves in ambush over the sedgy and bushy banks, to await the enemy" (p. 23). Again, when Major Willard went to the "Fort" with 310 men "Ninigret

secured himself and his men in a swamp, after the Indian custom. Ninigret had a Fort, but it was unsuited, etc." Mr. Denison's work was sufficiently rotten before, but the *Journal* makes it putrid. This last citation is from page 22.

There have been constant complaints of the increase of their Gas bills under the reduced price. Not long since, on May 7th, I gave my own experience for the first quarter of the present year, the increase was 30 per cent above the price for the same quarter in 1903. But the cost for my second quarter of the present year do not sustain such an increase as there was a large decrease. For the second quarter, 1902, my bill was \$3.74; for the second quarter, 1903, the bill was \$6.82; for the second quarter, 1904, the bill was \$5.36. The domestic conditions were the same during these years.

BOOKS OF GREAT RARITY FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER.

Gluck's Commentary on the Pandects of Justinian, or *Ausführliche erlanterung der Pandekten nach heilfeld ein commentar*, with the successive writers Mühlenbruck, Fein, Arndts, Arndts, V. Arnesburg, and Buchard, 1790-1891, bringing the Commentary down to include the 40th both of the Pandects. This set includes the *Vollständiges Sach and Gestz-Register* (indexes), in four vols. the whole forming a Commentaire le plus complet qui ait encore paru sur les Pandects, in 60 vols. Price \$25.00.

Pandectæ Justinianæ in novum ordinem Digestæ; cum legibus codicis et novellis, quæ Jus Pandectarum confirmant, explicant aut abrogant. Lugduni (London), 1782, 3 vols. folio, half calf. Best edition, known as Robert J. Pothier's. Price \$17.50.

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BOOKS FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER, 73 Almy Street.

Fidfaddy, Frederick Augustus. The adventures of Uncle Sam in search of his lost honor. 12 mo. bds. Middletown, 1816. Scarce. \$1.75.

Plays, by Anna Cora Mowatt. 12 mo., Boston, 1835. Price 60 cents.

Mimic Life, or Before and Behind the Curtain, a series of narratives by Anna Cora Ritchie, formerly Mrs. Mowatt. 12 mo., Boston, 1836. Price 75 cents.

Cincinnati in 1841; its Early Annals and Future Prospects, by Charles Cist. 12 mo. \$1.25. It has five copper plates.

The Book of Common Prayer. Richmond, Virginia. J. W. Randolph, 1863. It was printed in England, captured in the blockade runner "Robert E. Lee," off Wilmington and sold in Boston, Dec. 1863. In the first of the prayers for use at sea, the words "United States" are retained in place of "Confederate States." 48 mo. roan. Price \$1.50.

Lexicon Physico-Medicum. A new medical explaining the difficult terms used in the several branches of the profession, by John Quincy. London, 1767. \$2.00. This book is a real curiosity. Here is a specimen definition: "Pugil. The eighth part of a handful." Here's another: "Euchrasy. An agreeable, well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a Body is said to be in good order."

Willck's Lectures on Diet and Regimen bring a systematic inquiry into the most rational means of preserving health and prolonging life. 2 v (one cover broken). \$1.00.

Favourite Selection of Instrumental Music, consisting principally of marches: airs; minuets, etc., selected, composed and arranged by Oliver Shaw. Dedham, 1807. \$2.00.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1904. Vol. 21.
No. 18.

The *Journal* has twice within a short time published articles concerning the "T. W. Dorr Mittimus", describing it as a Document of considerable historical interest in Rhode Island, etc. Nearly a year ago, I went to the State Prison to learn something concerning the commitment of Mr. Dorr to prison under his life sentence. I did not see the Warden, but the officer whom I saw would show me nothing, without an order from the Board of State Charities. This I asked and obtained instantly from Col. Frank Olney. I went again to prison, and there I saw the Warden, told him exactly what I desired, which was to see the facts recorded of the commitment, and the mittimus. Nothing whatever could be found. The Warden then took me to a room in the top story of the prison, and showed me the conditions. There were actually barrels upon barrels of papers, all in utter confusion. The Warden gave me unlimited time to hunt, but it was impossible for me to give the time. He then proposed to set a young man, then recently committed, upon the job of producing order out of chaos. I did not tell Warden Wilcox why I wished to see this mittimus; but the *Journal* learned of the fact, and supposing that because I was desirous of seeing the Document there must be some interest in it, it began publishing the news, but suppressing any reference to myself in connection with it. Four or

five months since Warden Wilcox wrote me that the mittimus had been found. That was exactly what I wished to know, and all that I wished, and now I will give the necessary information. In the course of my work on the history of the Dorr War, I came across this record written by Mr. Dorr. It was written by Mr. Dorr on the 25th April, 1845, he being then in cell No. 56. "When I came here my friend and counsel, Mr. Burges, was my *only attendant*; and my good mother and father who came to bid me perhaps the last farewell." I could not understand how Mr. Dorr could have been without any other attendant. For that reason I wished to see the mittimus, or know positively of its existence. Now I can give the actual fact in my coming history, thanks to Warden Wilcox, who has done me every courtesy in the search.

The word "attendant" referred not to the Sheriff in attendance, but to Friends (Note Book 1, 52). It was on the 25th of May last that Warden Wilcox informed me of the finding of this mittimus, and then I learned with certainty that Mr. Dorr did not commit himself; nor did Mr. Burges commit him.

Men of to-day have not the slightest idea of the great development in every form which took place in Rhode Island after the Dorr War had resulted in the destruction of the Charter, and its ob-



solite, and corrupt government, and established a Constitution in its place. The increase of population in Providence from 1830 to 1840 was 6,336. From 1840 to 1850 the increase was 18,342. In the ten years which followed the adoption, 1843-1853, business also greatly developed. The consumption of coal increased from 43,786 tons to 134,191 tons; cotton increased from 51,713 bales, to 100,378 bales; flour increased from 95,432 to 144,930 barrels. Large works were constructed during those years for the manufacture of iron into railroad tracks; of silver in every form; of screws; of rubber goods, and of every species of manufacturing; but commerce increased also; there were 3,941 coasting vessels to Providence in 1843, in 1853 there were 4,861; and of foreign vessels there were but 30 in 1843, while in 1853 there were 63.

The action of a political gang on Block Island transcends belief. Are there no honest, and fearless men left in Rhode Island? Or are we to be brought again to bloodshed by a corrupt political gang

of men, no matter by whom led? This gang have practically imposed a mortgage of twenty-five per cent. of its value upon every man's home on the island; and this, too, has been done in rank violation of law, or of right, or of honesty. The law of 1900 was outrageous in its conception, but worse still it was violated unmercifully. Apparently the honest men upon the island have no legal remedy. Was Charles R. Brayton sent to Block Island to remedy this wrong; or to repay this money, and relieve the awful wrong inflicted upon the owners of estates; or was the United States Department of Justice, set to work by somebody, in the *interest of justice*, to rectify these wrongs, or was it invoked to give more trouble to the honest portion of the inhabitants?

Shoe lacings are largely manufactured in Rhode Island, the Tariff being 50 cents per pound, and 60 per cent, ad valorem. This has resulted in the production of goods absolutely worth less. It is the same with rubber shoes: they wear out in two weeks. There is no

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Tariff on crude rubber, but a heavy Tariff on shoes, and the shoes made are rotten. An enormous Tariff was put upon tin plates, and tin ware. It has driven all tin ware out of the market. All these things are legal swindles; laws made to enable certain men to rob the people without mercy. These conditions will continue, no matter whom is elected President.

I have been told that the Bible teaches that Eve yielded to the temptations of the serpent, and then transmitted the principle of evil to the human race. But it had never occurred to me that anybody in the 20th century would maintain that this power of transmission still remained, and was still confined to the female. Then it was in a woman, now it seems to be in a mosquito. The *Nation* of August 4th has a three column article on the alleged discovery, by Major Walter Reed, of the U. S. Army, of the power of this particular female to transmit and to propagate yellow fever. I reproduce the language of the claim:

"Having elaborately and irrefutably proved the innocuousness of the patient and his belongings, Reed turned his attention to the mosquito, and clearly demonstrated that at a certain stage of the disease one variety could withdraw, from the blood of the sick, material which, after a period of development within its own body, and not before, would give rise, again after a fixed interval, to yellow fever in the non-immune whom it may have bitten.

"This was no mere happy guess, no leap in the dark with an uncertain landing place. Major Reed's analytical mind, sound judgment, and long experience in biological investigation qualified him for the serious and successful consideration of the circumstances. He conducted a carefully arranged set of observations, "controlled" by another set, which finally authorized the announcement that the female *Stegomyia fasciata*, a domestic mosquito, propagated the disease."

In the case of Eve, the relator does not deny that the power to *transmit*, was in the male; nor does he claim that

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the *power to transmit* existed only in the female. But Major Reed has enlarged upon the principle; he declares that the power to *transmit* exists *only in the female*; being by nature prohibited to the male; and this he has discovered by his "wonderful analytical mind", his equally "wonderful judgment", and his "long biological investigation and experience". These great gifts have enabled Mr. Reed to explode, or to reverse, what hitherto has been supposed to be a law of nature.

The Major has by "analytical" power made another equally wonderful discovery. It is that blood drawn from a case of malignant yellow fever is innocuous. It cannot propagate until this female has held it sufficiently long, to give it a "period of development". Mr. Reed declares that "*not before*" this development, will this blood propagate. The Major declares that this female cannot at the first sucking of blood propagate; nor does he state how long this female can carry the blood which it has itself rendered malignant, and still propagate; nor does he show that innocuous blood drawn from any other source than from

man, can be made malignant by this female.

In one other respect this "wonderful" military medical genius has aroused my curiosity. He takes a well, clean man "having irrefutably proved the innocuousness of the patient" who, by the way, is *not then* a patient, and shuts him up in a room with close screens, in which room with the man is let loose a lot of the "female *Stegomyia faciota*". The man knows for what he is confined. Under the well known operation of the human mind in cases of disease, what is to be expected? Absolutely nothing, save the ordinary operation of the mind in the propagation of disease. I will give an illustration: A physician here in Rhode Island discontinued his Book Notes, not because of its cost, but because it denounced vaccination; yet this act this Doctor did. He was called to see a sick woman; nothing whatever was the matter with her but hysteria; the Doctor with a hypodermic needle vaccinated the woman with a sixteenth of a grain of tepid water; charged, and was paid four dollars, and the woman

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slept at once, and waked not until morning. What would have happened to that woman, had this medical military genius shut her in a screened room with a female *Stegomyia facia*, and the woman was told what was the purpose of her being there? But one thing could have happened—a case of yellow fever. A man, "bitten" by a mosquito, dies of yellow fever; how is it possible to prove, or to show, that the "bite" was the cause of the death? Such a result is not capable of proof, and yet the writer in the *Nation* declares that is "*demonstration*".

The object of the writer of the *Nation's* article was to raise money for a memorial to Major Reed, for this "wonderful" discovery. By all means let it be done, and done in marble; and let the clause which I have reproduced be cut

upon it, as an evidence of an acute analytical medical research in the year 1904. The Legislature of New York immortalized itself by a grant of money, about the year 1816, to a Doctor for discovering a "cure for the bite of a mad dog". This was the remedy:

"One ounce of the jaw bone of a dog, burned and pulverized."

"The false tongue of a newly foaled colt, dried and pulverized."

"One scruple of the verdigrease which is raised on the surface of old copper laying in moist places; the coppers of George II are the best."

"Mix and take a teaspoonful a day."

And such utter rot was rewarded by the General Assembly of New York. This stuff about a mosquito, and the yellow fever is precisely similar. There is no sense in either.

RARE BOOKS CONTAINING RARE BOOK PLATES.

Artemidorus (Daldianus). The Interpretation of Dreams, first written in Greek, now made into English (24th edition) *circa* 1720, London. Artemidorus assumed the name Daldianus because his mother was born at Daldia, in Lydia. It was a matter of great pride to him that the Daldian Apollo, Mystes, commissioned him to write this book on the Interpretation of Dreams. It was his purpose "to prove that in dreams the future is revealed to man, and to clear the science of interpreting them from the abuses of the time" (B. C. 100). It contains a Book Plate, engraved in Providence about 1842, with the motto *Esse Quam Videri*. The person for whom it was engraved, is unknown. This is the only specimen ever seen by the writer. Price \$5.00.

Musical Anecdotes and Stories. Lives of Haydn and Mozart, written for the young, with 16 pieces of original and German music, by the Singing Master (Asa Fitz), Boston, 1841. Price \$1.50. It contains the fine Book Plate of Henry Wood Lothrop, late of Providence.

Oliver Goldsmith. The Poetical works with a sketch of his life and writings. 16 mo. boards, London, 1822. Price \$2.00. Printed by C. Whittingham, Chiswick Press, with 10 exquisite wood cuts, possibly Bewicks. It contains a fine Copper Plate, ex-Libris, Robert Allan, M. D.

A SET OF THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL, 1828-1888,

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and filled with communications written by the ablest medical men of their times in New England, is for sale by Mr. Rider.

Featherstonhaugh (G. W.). Excursion through the Slave States from Washington on the Potomac to the frontier of Mexico, with sketches of the popular manners, and *geological notes*. 8 vo., paper, New York, 1844. Price \$1.25.

Beyond comparison the most valuable and interesting paper in the September *Century*, is that by Henry Fairfield Osborn, entitled "Fossil Wonders of the West". The story told is of the discovery of the "Bone-Cabin Quarry", the greatest "find" of extinct animals ever made in a single locality. The huge pre-historic animals of the lizard family is known by the designation "Dinosaur" and the particular members of the family constituting this great "find" is known as the "Diplodocus".

In central Wyoming, at the head of a "draw", or small valley, not far from the Medicine Bow River, lies the ruin of a small and unique building, which marks the site of the greatest "find" of extinct animals made in a single locality in any part of the world. The fortunate fossil hunter who stumbled on this site was Mr. Walter Granger, of the American Museum expedition of 1897. I will let him set forth the facts:

In the spring of 1898, as I approached the hillock on which the ruin stands, I

observed, among the beautiful flowers, the blooming cacti and the dwarf bushes of the desert, what were apparently numbers of dark-brown boulders. On closer examination, it proved that there is really not a single rock, hardly even a pebble, on this hillock; all these apparent boulders are ponderous fossils which have slowly accumulated or washed out on the surface from a great dinosaur bed beneath. A Mexican sheep herder had collected some of these petrified bones for the foundations of his cabin, the first ever built of such strange materials. The excavation of a promising outcrop was almost immediately rewarded by finding a thigh bone nearly six feet in length which sloped downward into the earth, running into the lower leg and finally into the foot, with all the respective parts lying in the natural position as in life. This proved to be the previously unknown hind limb of the great dinosaur *Diplodocus*. In this manner the 'Bone-Cabin Quarry' was discovered and christened."

Jefferson, Thomas. President's Message communicating Discoveries made in exploring the Missouri, Red River, and Washita, by Captains Lewis and Clarke, Doctor Sibley and Mr. Dunbar, with a statistical account of the countries adjacent. 8 vo., pp. 176, Washington, 1806. Price \$5.00. The only part of this "Message" reprinted by Richardson is Mr. Jefferson's letter accompanying it, two pages in length.

Farnham (T. J.). Travels in the Great Western Prairies, the Anahuac (Mountains), and the Rocky Mountains, and in Oregon Territory. 8 vo., paper, New York, 1843. Price \$2.00.

Johnson, John. The Rape of Bethesda, or the Georgia Orphan House destroyed. A poem. 8 vo., printed by Markland & McIver, No. 47 Bay, Charleston, 1792. Price \$1.50. This

Orphan House appears to have been at Savannah.

Hubert and Ellen, with other Poems, by Lucius M. Sargent; third edition, with alterations. Boston, 1815. It has the autograph of Capt. William Earle, a noted sea captain of Providence in 1760. It contains also the exquisite Book Plate of W. P. Trumbull, a Bull's head, with the motto Courage. Price \$2.00.

Jefferson, President. An account of Louisiana laid before Congress, by direction of the President of the United States, November 14, 1803. The boundaries; history; cities, towns and settlements; origin, number and strength of the inhabitants; rivers, mountains, minerals, and productions of the soil; Indian tribes, and the number of their warriors. 16 mo., pp. 70, Providence, R. I (1803). Price \$3.00.

Silver as fundamental money in 1873. Congress did it, Boutwell being Secretary of the Treasury. How legally Congress could do such a thing it is difficult to see. The Constitution gives to Congress no such power. It gives to Congress power to coin money, but it gives no power to Congress to decide in what money shall consist (Const. Art. 1, Sec. 8). Having set forth his connection with this unlawful act, Mr. Boutwell thus writes:

"The supremacy of gold as a currency is not due to the policy of either party, but rather to the course of events which could not have been controlled by either party, or by the united action of both parties. The invention of the power drill made by Charles Burleigh of Fitchburg, Mass., which was patented in the year 1864, has changed the relations of gold and silver, and it is alone responsible for the results that have taken place. At the present rate of production, the output of each 20 years is quite equal to the entire value of the gold in use in the world at a period as late as the year 1860. The presence of this immense production, with the probability of its

yearly increase, and the presence of the fact that more than a moiety of it will be converted into coin, raises a problem in finance which cannot now be solved by a process of reasoning based upon any existing or historically known public policy. The increase of the volume of currency in gold advances the price of the products of industry. The indications are that the advance in the price of the products of industry will be more rapid than the advance in the wages of the laborers. Thus the industrial and social problem which now menaces the peace and prosperity of the country may become more difficult of solution."

Of this extraordinary admission, the *Springfield Republican* says: "It is especially to be noted that the one man who can above any other claim responsibility for that act (the crime of 1873) now shakes his head doubtfully over the consequences to civilized society of even a single gold standard under the present fact of enormously increasing production which tends to keep prices and cost of living moving upwards faster than the wages of labor increase."

BOOKS OF GREAT RARITY FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER.

Gluck's Commentary on the Pandects of Justinian, or *Ausführliche Erläuterung der Pandekten nach heilfeld ein commentar*, with the successive writers Muhlenbruck, Fein, Arndts, Arndts, V. Arnesburg, and Buchard, 1790-1891, bringing the Commentary down to include the 40th both of the Pandects. This set includes the *Vollständiges Sach und Gestz-Register* (indexes), in four vols. the whole forming a Commentaire le plus complet qui ait encore paru sur les Pandects, in 60 vols. Price \$25.00.

Charles Wilkes. Narrative of the Exploring Expedition During the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. Five volumes, imperial 8 vo., with an extra volume of maps, in all six volumes. Sheep. 1845. The work contains 111 steel plates and 249 wood cuts. It is of the *First*

edition, and the impressions are of the very best. Price \$21.50.

The "Baltimore Weekly Magazine". This was a quarto in form, 8x10 inches, published weekly, each number having 8 pages, from 26 April. 1800, to May 27, 1801, both dates included, by John B. Colvin. The present copy lacks seven numbers, to wit: February 11 and 15; March 4, 11, 18, 25; and April 1st. The numbers for June 11 and February 18 are torn. These missing numbers are all of 1801. Old Sheep. Price \$6.00.

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Sacred Harmony, a Selection of Tunes of approved excellence. Boston, 1819. 75c.

The Massachusetts' Harmony, consecrated to Devotion, in four parts, by Walter Jones, a citizen of Massachusetts. Boston, 1843. \$1.50.

Divine Songs, extracted from Mr. J. Hart's Hymns, and set to Musick in three and four parts, by Abraham Wood. *Vellum*. Boston, 1789. \$2.50.

Melodia Sacra; or Providence Selection of Sacred Musick, with a number of original compositions, by Oliver Shaw, Providence, 1819. \$1.50.

Favourite Selection of Instrumental Music, consisting principally of marches; airs; minuets, etc., selected, composed and arranged by Oliver Shaw. Dedham. 1807. \$2.00.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1904.

Vol. 21.
No. 19.

The volume which the writer has been so long in publishing is at last ready, and will be delivered to subscribers during the coming week. The title of the book is:

THE LANDS OF RHODE ISLAND
AS THEY WERE KNOWN TO
CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU
WHEN
ROGER WILLIAMS CAME IN 1636.
WITH AN INDIAN MAP OF THE
PRINCIPAL LOCATIONS KNOWN TO THE
NAHIGANSETTS
AND
ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES
BY SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The book will contain upwards of three hundred pages, and has eighteen maps and illustrations. The general character of the work is set forth in the following Preliminary Note:

The purpose of the writer is first to set forth the characteristics of the Narragansetts; their Government, Laws, and Customs; ties of consanguinity; marriage custom, social relations, domicils, furniture, and housekeeping arrangements; hunting and trapping methods; sports, games and gambling; occupations; the moving about of their domicils; their bath caverns; their medical system, wholly incantation; business arrangements; their numerical system, religion, ranks, dress, war methods, deaths, burial, and many other matters. In attempting to set forth these charac-

teristics the writer has rested wholly upon Roger Williams, who knew these Indians more thoroughly than any other man; but the writer has taken occasional illustrations from other writers: not only has he used the works of other men, but he has attempted to apply the rules of reason to all researches. Further he has attempted to show the chronological acquisitions of these lands from the Indians, which placed the jurisdiction in the Colony, and ultimately in the State. This has been followed by setting forth the political results so far as towns are concerned, which followed.

The accompanying Indian Map shows the outlines of these towns, practically as now existing. The towns are identified by numbers; and an attempt has been made, with more or less success, to locate within these town lines certain Indian localities which existed before the towns were created, or the lines established. In naming these localities practically there have been used those which were known in the time of Canonicus and Miantinomi, which means before 1650. The purpose being to escape that density of ignorance in writing both English and Indian at the opening of the 17th century.

The scope of these Indian lands is entirely outside of modern knowledge; nevertheless an attempt is made to place the lands of the Nipmucs; and the lands of the Wampanoags, so far as they

played a part in the formation of the State; and also the lands of the Narragansetts, separating the Shawomet lands; and the Niantic lands are also indicated. The English tautologic corruptions of Indian names, which developed about the year 1700, are noted and condemned; and the folly of attempting definitions under such conditions is set forth. Certain great events connected with Indian history are mentioned, and their locations attempted on the Indian Map. These are the Nine Men's Misery; Michael Pierce's Fight and Extermination; the Great Swamp Fight; the *Queen's Fort*; the Massacre of July, 1676, near Natick; the Murder of Miantinomi; the capture and murder of Anawon, and the shooting of Philip (Metacomet) near Montop. In addition to these interesting matters, upwards of a hundred and fifty historical sketches are given concerning these Indian localities which appear upon the Map. Among the most interesting of these sketches are "Hipes rock" and its classical derivation. "Goatom" and its close connection with the most ancient Eng-

lish dramatic literature. "Mount Hope", "Hopum", was the name which the Norse leader Karlsfinio gave to "an estuary leading into a Bay" (the East passage) in this region. The attempts of John Crown to get possession of these lands are set forth under this same head.

Under *Quetenis* is given the Dutch accounts of "Dutch" island, and the two Dutch trading forts in Charlestown, one of which was christened "Ninigret's Fort" in 1883.

Under the name *Aquidneck* is given the origin of the name Rhode Island. Roger Williams first suggested it in 1637.

Under *Chibachuesa* is given the story of John Paine, and the "Sophy Manor."

Under *Aspanansuck* is given a history of the Indian Queen, Wawaloam, whom Gov. Winthrop invited to visit and dine with him at Boston.

Under the "*Queen's Fort*" is given the History of the Fortification and its supposed builder. It is the only structure built by the Narragansetts now in existence: it goes back to the time before the

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Charter of Charles the Second.

Under "*Chachapacksset*" is discussed the name Rumstick, and the singular geographical formation of the lands so suggestive of the Norse word "*Rymstock*."

Under *Scetamachut* is given the history of Hackelton's, or Hackston's, Lime Kiln. It is the most ancient structure built by Englishmen now in existence in Rhode Island; it was built in 1662.

But the identification of the "Little Isle of Nahiganset", from which came the name Narragansett, is one of the most interesting historical facts contained in the book.

The Forgeries connected with the original Deed are carefully reconsidered and reaffirmed. The reasons for this were two: *First*, the publication of the 10th volume of the Collections of the R. I. Historical Society, the Harris Papers, in which exists documentary proofs of the Forgery. *Second*, this Forgery changes in a radical way the early history of Rhode Island as it has been

continually written. It destroys instantly all that has been said against the first Rhode Islanders concerning their aversion to submit to any organized government; or how their aversions to a religious oligarchy resulted in an individualism which destroyed civil government. These Forgeries explain all these pretended actions of the people.

Such in a general way is the outline of my work; in a work so original, it is not possible to escape error; point out fearlessly these errors and they shall be turned at once from fiction into history.

I am under obligations to certain friends. It is but fair that I thank them in close connection with the work which they helped me in the construction. To Mabel DeWitt Eldred, of Kingston College; to Maud Andrea Munster, a teacher in the schools; to J. Raleigh Eldred, for the photographs of Nahiganset from a tree top; to Clarence S. Brigham, of the Historical Society; to George Parker Winship, of the John Carter Brown Library; and to Edward Field Commissioner of the Providence Early

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Records, all for access to early authorities, and to John S. Hana for a photograph. All these friends I thank; but I must not forget three others—Mabel Estelle Emerson, Eva Swift Gardner and Marguerite McLean Reid, of the Public Library corps, who have bent all their energies to help me.

An enemy is sometimes more valuable than a trusted friend; a trusted friend is sometimes revealed in treachery. But this is always discounted in the case of one's enemies. We know always just when and where to look for them. Moreover, the mind is kept awake, active and alert by one's enemies. As a mind builder there is positively nothing equal to an enemy.

When we consider the political life of Senator Hoar, always talking against political rascality, and always sustaining it by his votes in Congress, we are reminded of a saying which Saint Augustine left in a characterization of Seneca: "This illustrious Senator worshipped what he reprov'd; acted what he disliked; and adored what he condemned".

Four times within as many months the Finances, or the matter of taxation, in the town of East Providence have formed the subjects of articles in the *Providence Journal*. On the 2nd of July it said: "Increasing discontent is shown by taxpayers." "The expenses increase faster than the income, and the town is tending towards bankruptcy." On the 28th of August it said the rate of taxation is \$1.40 on a valuation so high that in many cases where an effort is made to realize on real estate nowhere near the assessed value can be obtained." The property upon which assessments are made is chiefly real estate, of which the amount is \$8,000,000; and upon \$1,000,000 of personal property. The *Journal* continues: "The percentage of indebtedness in this town to the valuation is less than in most of the larger municipalities; Newport and Warwick are exceptions; no town in the State has so small a personal property assessment compared with the real estate valuation as this town of East Providence has. *It seems very strange that this should be so.*" In making comparison with other towns, why did the *Journal* omit the

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terrible case of Block Island? Is it because of the politics in the case at Block Island, as shown in the voyage of Charles R. Brayton, and the invocation of the Department of Justice at Washington, D. C.? Do those men who control the *Journal* control also the politics? If the situation in East Providence is so "very strange", why does not the *Journal* explain it?

East Providence began the business of exempting rich corporations in the case of the Grosvenordale Company. There was resistance by the town and the case was taken into a court then called the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. It was upon an application of the Grosvenors, a concern here engaged in cotton manufacturing, to be made exempt from taxation. The Court, by its decision, gave to the General Assembly the power to enact laws giving towns power to exempt such corporations from taxation, and so the Grosvenors went free of taxes, and so have many others in this ill-fated town. This decision was made in July, 1900,

and it is the cause, and the sole cause, of the infamous conditions which the *Journal* shows exist at East Providence. The vast mills in the town go free of all tax, and the stockholders, being non-residents, also go free of taxation. The real estate owners outside of these corporations are laboring men and small farmers. Their homes are taxed far beyond any selling value, and they have no personal property. The *Journal* says: "It seems strange that this should be so." But what does this newspaper do in correcting the wrong? The court which made the decision was an unconstitutional body. The Constitution provides that "the judicial powers shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the General Assembly may from time to time ordain and establish" (Art. 10, Sec. 1). Where and how does the Chief Justice obtain the power to "ordain and establish a court? He has no such power, nor ought any Judge ever possess such a power. Nevertheless, the Chief Justice named the Judges who sat in this case.

RARE BOOKS CONTAINING RARE BOOK PLATES.

Artemidorus (Daldianus). The Interpretation of Dreams, first written in Greek, now made into English (24th edition) circa 1720, London. Artemidorus assumed the name Daldianus because his mother was born at Daldia, in Lydia. It was a matter of great pride to him that the Daldian Apollo, Myster, commissioned him to write this book on the Interpretation of Dreams. It was his purpose "to prove that in dreams the future is revealed to man, and to clear the science of interpreting them from the abuses of the time" (B. C. 100). It contains a Book Plate, engraved in Providence about 1842, with the motto *Esse Quam Videre*. The person for whom it was engraved, is unknown. This is the only specimen ever seen by the writer. Price \$5.00.

Musical Anecdotes and Stories. Lives of Haydn and Mozart, written for the

young, with 16 pieces of original and German music, by the Singing Master (Asa Fitz), Boston, 1841. Price \$1.50. It contains the fine Book Plate of Henry Wood Lothrop, late of Providence.

Oliver Goldsmith. The Poetical works with a sketch of his life and writings. 16 mo. boards, London, 1822. Price \$2.00. Printed by C. Whittingham, Chiswick Press, with 10 exquisite wood cuts, possibly Bewicks. It contains a fine Copper Plate, ex-Libris, Robert Allan, M. D.

A SET OF THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL. 1828-1888,

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I have said that this Decision was the cause, and the sole cause, of the infamous conditions which the *Journal* shows exist at East Providence. That which the court said would happen, has happened. The same court, the present Chief Justice, coinciding, held in the McTwiggan case, "That it is urged that the complainants are not injured because the present assessment on their property is no greater by reason of the exemption of the property of the Grosvenordale Company. Though this may be true of the assessment of the present year, if a portion of the ratable property in the town is exempted from taxation, the burden must necessarily fall more heavily on the other ratable property in the town for the next and subsequent years" (18 R. I. 778).

This unconstitutional court decided that "the power to tax resides in the State alone" (19 R. I. Rep. 270). This court also decided that "under our system towns can order their own taxes". This court also decided that "taxation is

a legislative power" (22 R. I. Rep. 183). It also decided that "the power to tax implies a power of exemption" (22 R. I. Rep. 183). Such are the contrary decisions of an unconstitutional court which have in four years brought financial ruin upon a town. By using the word *implication* this court gives a terrible power to the General Assembly, and which, by the use of the word, the court practically admits that no such power is contained in the Constitution. Such work is absolute destruction to a republican or democratic form of government. This court was constructed in utter and direct violation of the Constitution. Have we reached a condition of judicial anarchy? Under this decision any corporation can "bribe" a sufficient number of electors to obtain perpetual exemption. Why does not the Standard Oil Company establish a plant in Rhode Island? How can an unconstitutional court change by *implication* the fundamental law of a State? No court in the United States, legal or il-

Jefferson, Thomas. President's Message communicating Discoveries made in exploring the Missouri, Red River, and Washita, by Captains Lewis and Clarke, Doctor Sibley and Mr. Dunbar, with a statistical account of the countries adjacent. 8 vo., pp. 176, Washington, 1806. Price \$5.00. The only part of this "Message" reprinted by Richardson is Mr. Jefferson's letter accompanying it, two pages in length.

Farnham (T. J.). Travels in the Great Western Prairies, the Anahuac (Mountains), and the Rocky Mountains, and in Oregon Territory. 8 vo., paper, New York, 1843. Price \$2.00.

Johnson, John. The Rape of Bethesda, or the Georgia Orphan House destroyed. A poem. 8 vo., printed by Markland & McIver, No. 47 Bay, Charleston, 1792. Price \$1.50. This

Orphan House appears to have been at Savannah.

Hubert and Ellen, with other Poems, by Lucius M. Sargent; third edition, with alterations. Boston, 1815. It has the autograph of Capt. William Earle, a noted sea captain of Providence in 1760. It contains also the exquisite Book Plate of W. P. Trumbull, a Bull's head, with the motto Courage. Price \$2.00.

Jefferson, President. An account of Louisiana laid before Congress, by direction of the President of the United States, November 14, 1803. The boundaries; history; cities, towns and settlements; origin, number and strength of the inhabitants; rivers, mountains, minerals, and productions of the soil; Indian tribes, and the number of their warriors. 16 mo., pp. 70, Providence, R. I (1803). Price \$3.00.

legal, has any power to decree a change of any kind in a constitution. These Judges must be forced to obey the fundamental law, the very law under which they hold office.

Mr. J. B. Thayer, late Professor of Law at the Harvard Law School, taught me that "in the argument of *legal* questions it is important to be sure that one recognizes the *rules of the game*." Thus in the argument of *legal* questions, we are debarred from considering the rationality of Block Island legislation; or in the East Providence Tax Decisions we cannot question the legal power of a court in placing by implication a new and terrible power in the hands of the General Assembly, which had been withheld by the Constitution. The court does the act—it is law—and according to Professor Thayer it must be considered "one of the rules of the game". An unconstitutional court decided that "the power to tax resides in the State alone" (19 R. I. Reports, 270). This court also decided that "under our system towns can order their own taxes". This court also decided that "taxation is a legislative power" (22 R. I. Repts. 183). These are "laws of the game," according to Professor Thayer, and must be recognized in case I desire to consider the question whether under the Constitution towns possess legislative power;

or whether the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court can under the Constitution construct a court; or whether the decrees of a court so constructed are "legal" or constitutional Decisions; or whether a court legally elected by the General Assembly can extend the power of that body which elected it. Can four judges by *implication* change the organic law? Am I to be held in check by "*the rules of the game*"?

"The impression one would gather in reading the following paragraph from BOOK NOTES is that its talented editor, Mr. S. S. Rider, has recently broken a shoe string."—*Olneyville Times*.

It then prints this: "Shoe lacings are largely manufactured in Rhode Island, the tariff being 50 cents per pound, and 60 per cent. ad valorem. This has resulted in the production of goods absolutely worthless."

It was true, the "talented editor" had broken a shoe string; in fact, a great many of them; and the question arose, whether a huge increase in the price to consumers, at the same time rotting the quality of the "strings", was the purpose of a "protective" tariff? The consumer is forced to buy three times as many strings and pay twice as much for them. Of course, such questions are merely jokes, and not to be considered seriously.

BOOKS OF GREAT RARITY FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER.

Gluck's Commentary on the Pandects of Justinian, or *Ausführliche erlangerung der Pandekten nach hellefeld ein commentar*, with the successive writers Muhlenbruck, Fein, Arndts, Arndts, V. Arnesburg, and Buchard, 1790-1891, bringing the Commentary down to include the 40th both of the Pandects. This set includes the *Vollständiges Sach und Gestz-Register* (indexes), in four vols. the whole forming a Commentaire le plus complet qui ait encore paru sur les Pandects, in 60 vols. Price \$25.00.

Charles Wilkes. Narrative of the Ex-

ploring Expedition During the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. Five volumes, imperial 8 vo., with an extra volume of maps, in all six volumes. Sheep. 1845. The work contains 111 steel plates and 249 wood cuts. It is of the *First edition*, and the impressions are of the very best. Price \$21.50.

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BOOKS FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER, 73 Almy Street.

Fidfaddy, Frederick Augustus. The adventures of Uncle Sam in search of his lost honor. 12 mo. bds. Middletown, 1816. Scarce. \$1.75.

Plays, by Anna Cora Mowatt. 12 mo., Boston, 1855. Price 60 cents.

Mimic Life, or Before and Behind the Curtain, a series of narratives by Anna Cora Ritchie, formerly Mrs. Mowatt. 12 mo., Boston, 1856. Price 75 cents.

Cincinnati in 1841; its Early Annals and Future Prospects, by Charles Cist. 12 mo. \$1.25. It has five copper plates.

The Book of Common Prayer. Richmond, Virginia. J. W. Randolph, 1863. It was printed in England, captured in the blockade runner "Robert E. Lee," off Wilmington and sold in Boston, Dec. 1863. In the first of the prayers for use at sea, the words "United States" are retained in place of "Confederate States." 48 mo. roan. Price \$1.50.

Sacred Harmony, a Selection of Tunes of approved excellence. Boston, 1819. 75c.

The Massachusetts' Harmony, consecrated to Devotion, in four parts, by Walter Jones, a citizen of Massachusetts. Boston, 1843. \$1.50.

Divine Songs, extracted from Mr. J. Hart's Hymns, and set to Musick in Three and Four parts, by Abraham Wood. *Pellum*. Boston, 1789. \$2.50.

Melodia Sacra; or Providence Selection of Sacred Musick, with a number of original compositions, by Oliver Shaw, Providence, 1819. \$1.50.

Favourite Selection of Instrumental Music, consisting principally of marches; airs; minuets, etc. selected, composed and arranged by Oliver Shaw. Dedham, 1807. \$2.00.

BOOK NOTES

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1904.

Vol 21.
No. 20

EX-GOV. BOUTWELL TELLS OF HIS WORK IN THE "DEMONETIZATION" OF SILVER AND HOW THAT NOW HIS WORK MENACES THE PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF THIS COUNTRY.

A great effort has been made, now for more than a year, by New York financiers, to induce Mexico to abandon silver as fundamental money, and to place herself upon a gold basis. But Mexico has finally considered, and declined to do so. There is not to-day a single country on the Globe which is solely on a gold basis. In the United States the exact ratio of silver to-day is 16 to 1, redeemable in gold. The Philippine and Panama condition have held gold at 58, against 47, as it stood, when the Philippine silver was coined.

In a recent paper ex-Gov. Boutwell gives a history of the Demonetization of Silver as fundamental money in 1873. Congress did it, Boutwell being Secretary of the Treasury. How legally Congress could do such a thing it is difficult to see. The Constitution gives to Congress no such power. It gives to Congress power to coin money, but it gives no power to Congress to decide in what money shall consist (Const. Art. I, Sec. 8). Having set forth his connection with this unlawful act, Mr. Boutwell thus writes:

"The supremacy of gold as a currency is not due to the policy of either party, but rather to the course of events which

could not have been controlled by either party, or by the united action of both parties. The invention of the power drill made by Charles Burleigh of Fitchburg, Mass., which was patented in the year 1864, has changed the relations of gold and silver, and it is alone responsible for the results that have taken place. At the present rate of production, the output of each 20 years is quite equal to the entire value of the gold in use in the world at a period as late as the year 1860. The presence of this immense production, with the probability of its yearly increase, and the presence of the fact that more than a moiety of it will be converted into coin, raises a problem in finance which cannot now be solved by a process of reasoning based upon any existing or historically known public policy. The increase of the volume of currency in gold advances the price of the products of industry. The indications are that the advance in the price of the products of industry will be more rapid than the advance in the wages of the laborers. Thus the industrial and social problem which now menaces the peace and prosperity of the country may become more difficult of solution."

Of this extraordinary admission, the *Springfield Republican* says: "It is especially to be noted that the one man who can above any other claim responsibility for that act (the crime of 1873) now shakes his head doubtfully over the

consequences to civilized society of even a single gold standard under the present fact of enormously increasing production which tends to keep prices and cost of living moving upwards faster than the wages of labor increase."

Mr. Boutwell thus proceeds: "After an experience of 30 years, and with a divided opinion in each of the great parties, the country has reached the point when, through the positive declaration of one party, and the non-action of the other party, and the assertion of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency that he favors the gold standard, it may be assumed that that question is eliminated from the politics of the country, and that the gold standard is likely to continue as long as gold remains the measure of value in the country and in the world."

The learned gentleman fails to inform us how this demonetization, which he says "advances the price of the products of industry more rapidly than it advances the wages of laborers", and which he says "now menaces the peace and prosperity of the country", is a question

which has been "eliminated from politics". It may indeed be eliminated from politics, but it will end in another bloody civil war, just as slavery came to an end, in so far as it covered the buying, and selling, of negroes; or the ownership pecuniarily of one man by another man. There can be no peace so long as gold lowers the price of the product of labor and increases at the same time the cost of living of the laborer. Muscle in the end will win.

A young woman consulted an "occulist", as he styles himself, for some trouble as she imagined with her eyes. She was informed that she required a certain lense recently invented, with which she could see equally well "long" distances and "short" distances, and she had made both eyeglasses and spectacles and was charged \$13.50. The poor, ignorant woman has not discovered to this day that the lenses possess no such power; and she is too ignorant to know that no such union of powers can ever be possible. The "glasses" are worth no more to her than plate window glass.

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JOURNAL-LIE-ZATION.

The *Evening Bulletin* of Sept. 3 gave the people this huge heading, KUROPATKIN ON THE OFFENSIVE. On the same evening, Sept. 3, the *Pawtucket Times* gives a heading just as huge, KUROPATKIN IN FULL RETREAT. Each paper had the same means of knowing what had happened; there was not even a semblance of truth in the *Bulletin's* heading, and the editor says:

"The refusal of the Japanese Commander-in-Chief to advance directly against General Kuropatkin's elaborate fortifications at Liao Yang is strongly reminiscent of the fly's unwillingness to respond to the hospitable invitation of the spider."

On Sunday morning it prints the *Times* heading, and then prints these two lines *over* the paragraph above printed:

"Northward the course of Japanese empire takes its way."

The switchtender of this newspaper must have been asleep.

The editor of the *Providence Journal* regales us with the following, 12th Sept., 1904:

It really looks as if the Japanese were somewhat in advance of us in methods of military sanitation, medicine and surgery. Surgeon-General Seaman, formerly of the First United States Volunteer Engineers, has been examining the work in the Japanese Red Cross Hospital; and he reports that out of about a thousand wounded men treated there, at least fifty shot through the chest and six through the abdomen, not one died. His explanation is: "The wounds are bathed with an antiseptic washing and they let the Lord do the rest—and He is doing it." In other words, the principal feature of the Japanese surgeon's work is that he leaves the wounds alone; and there are few operations, almost none at all. The good results obtained from this method certainly give some plausibility to the conclusion which Dr. Seaman draws, that "manipulation and probing of wounds in the field, except in the rarest instances, is surgical malpractice."

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Now then, brother, give "mothereddy-ism" another whack. The accurate knowledge possessed by this immaculate brother of the remedial effects of drugs, and other medical nostrum, is equal to his integrity and truthfulness in politics and in economics. Look back only during your own short life and think of the practice of doctors in cases of consumption. Then read this from Chicago:

"The four basic principles upon which rests salvation from tuberculosis," said the speaker, "are: Pure air, pure water, pure food, pure thoughts." In this keynote utterance of a very thoughtful and carefully prepared address are summed up the results of twenty-five years of scientific struggle for the mastery of the white scourge, which has demonstrated the absolute failure to effect a cure with drugs. The habits and environments which make us receptive to tuberculosis, said Dr. Thomas, are "worry, overwork, over-exercise, indigestible food, loss of sleep, vitiated air, constipation, overstimulation." Where pure air, pure water, pure food, judicious exercise and abundant sunshine can be had the disease cannot

exist.

Here is another specimen of medical learning: Dr. Walter Wyman, surgeon-general of the U. S. Marine Hospital, says: "We have lately been compelled to modify some of our opinions of the causes of contagious and infectious diseases; it was supposed by the medical profession that the bite of a microbe was surely poisonous. But now we know that there are other conditions besides the presence of the microbe necessary to produce disease.

"Many people go about with virulent diplococci of pneumonia in their respiratory tracts, but do not have pneumonia. Why? Because their cells are vigorous enough to prevent the diplococci invading the lungs. But put such a person under bad sanitary conditions or depress his vitality, and the microbes are not phagocytized; they invade the lungs, and pneumonia and death follow. The same, to a limited degree, occurs with the bacillus diphtheriae.

"In times of cholera epidemics men go about with living, virulent, cholera vibrio in their intestinal canals, yet they are

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not sick. Why? Because the conditions for the production of the cholera toxins are not favorable. But let such a person eat poor and tainted food or derange his digestion through indiscretion or evil sanitary surroundings, and the disease results."

The broken shoe-string with which the "talented" editor of BOOK NOTES was afflicted continues to be suggestive both of thought and of knowledge. The tariff is 50 cents per pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem. This makes the duty to be paid on foreign shoe-strings more than 100 per cent. This enables the manufacturer to make Sidney Rider pay more than double the original price for the "string", and, because of the rotten quality, to buy three times as many of them. This is Sidney Rider's "*protection*" under this legal robbery. But to render the situation still more charming, these rotten "strings" made by the carloads here in Rhode Island are sent to New York City to be sold with a label with the words *Manufactured in Germany*.

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Musical Anecdotes and Stories. Lives of Haydn and Mozart, written for the

The Rev. Robert Cameron, at present pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church in this city, said recently in a discourse: "I hope we shall unlearn some of the false things we have inherited from Roger Williams". This learned pastor admits the possession of false "things." Is there any logical reason why false "things", in religion, should not be rejected and denied, no matter how acquired? Moreover, why did this learned preacher follow the "false things" of anybody? Can a clergyman inherit a lie? And in case he does, is it his duty to propagate it?

The *Century Magazine* has been trying the experiment of omitting the index from the last number of the volume, but it has announced that, beginning with the October number, which ends the current volume, the index will be restored.

Many magazine publishers have found that it is not necessary to print an index for the entire edition, but a small edition only has been printed, and copies

young, with 16 pieces of original and German music, by the Singing Master (Asa Fitz), Boston, 1841. Price \$1.50. It contains the fine Book Plate of Henry Wood Lothrop, late of Providence.

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have been sent to persons who desire to preserve their numbers in bound form. The publishers of *The Century* have found out that so many readers of that magazine bind the numbers that it has become necessary to include the index, as heretofore, in the entire edition.

The editor of the Boston *Herald* on September 5, 1904, printed this: "The control of the public business of the country has drifted into the hands of a few men, who, in turn, are managed by certain favored money interests, and these control, so far as he can be controlled, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt." Thereupon it urges men to keep such a government in existence. Again: "The government has passed into the hands of a close corporation, familiarly known as the Senate oligarchy." Why write such things, and then support them by every means known to this newspaper?

Two days previously this editor said (Sept. 3): "The Democrats in 1896 and

1900 were, in fact, the real enemies of the commercial and financial interests of the country. It was, therefore, not difficult for Mr. Hanna to play upon the fears of the business world. Great corporations gave of their abundance to save their holdings and their incomes from a 50 per cent. cut. A life insurance company is reported to have contributed \$200,000, while a railroad company is said to have given \$100,000. There was no partisanship in the giving, but there was scandalous corruption in the intention and in the use of the gifts. There is no doubt felt by those who are most familiar with the inner history of the two famous campaigns that it was the purpose of the Republican managers to buy Mr. McKinley's election if they could not elect him by votes.

"There was probably no chance whatever of Mr. Bryan's election after a discussion of the subject. There is also no doubt that a very large sum of money was needed, especially in 1896.

"A deep impression had been made

Jefferson, Thomas. President's Message communicating Discoveries made in exploring the Missouri, Red River, and Washita, by Captains Lewis and Clarke, Doctor Sibley and Mr. Dunbar, with a statistical account of the countries adjacent. 8 vo., pp. 176, Washington, 1806. Price \$5.00. The only part of this "Message" reprinted by Richardson is Mr. Jefferson's letter accompanying it, two pages in length.

Farnham (T. J.). Travels in the Great Western Prairies, the Anahuac (Mountains), and the Rocky Mountains, and in Oregon Territory. 8 vo., paper, New York, 1843. Price \$2.00.

Johnson, John. The Rape of Bethesda, or the Georgia Orphan House destroyed. A poem. 8 vo., printed by Markland & McIver, No. 47 Bay, Charleston, 1792. Price \$1.50. This

Orphan House appears to have been at Savannah.

Hubert and Ellen, with other Poems, by Lucius M. Sargent; third edition, with alterations. Boston, 1815. It has the autograph of Capt. William Earle, a noted sea captain of Providence in 1760. It contains also the exquisite Book Plate of W. P. Trumbull, a Bull's head, with the motto Courage. Price \$2.00.

Jefferson, President. An account of Louisiana laid before Congress, by direction of the President of the United States, November 14, 1803. The boundaries; history; cities, towns and settlements; origin, number and strength of the inhabitants; rivers, mountains, minerals, and productions of the soil; Indian tribes, and the number of their warriors. 16 mo., pp. 70, Providence, R. I (1803). Price \$3.00.

upon the minds of men, especially upon the minds of the farmers, and the impression had to be overcome. Great as was the legitimate demand for money, the flow to Mr. Hanna's treasury was infinitely greater; so much greater that it spelled corruption. As it turned out, a corruption fund was unnecessary, but, nevertheless, it was collected and expended.

"The business interests contribute money to campaign funds, as a rule, without asking any questions. There are, however, some things which a man must be assumed to know without seeking special information, and one of these is that large campaign funds are said to be raised for 'legitimate purposes' euphemistically; they are, in reality, for purposes of corruption."

But the *Herald* supports everything which it so strongly condemns. There can be but one result from such work. It will end in another civil war.

The newspapers of the 28th August printed the following despatch:

Butte, Mont., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—The Amalgamated Copper Company, which claims to have retired from politics and has disposed of all its newspapers with the exception of the *Butte Daily Inter-Mountain*, to-night caused the following to be printed on the editorial page of its official organ, outlining the attitude of the company, as well as that of its newspapers:

"In view of prevailing conditions the *Inter-Mountain* deems it proper and timely to make a brief statement respecting its policy, its purposes and its place in the local newspaper field.

"The *Inter-Mountain* is owned and controlled by interests that are friendly to the Amalgamated Copper Company."

When you propose to buy "stocks", remember that every newspaper in this country is "howling" for some swindling corporation, and is paid directly, or indirectly, for deceiving you.

BOOKS OF GREAT RARITY FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER.

Gluck's Commentary on the Pandects of Justinian, or *Ausführliche erlanterung der Pandekten nach heilfeld ein commentar*, with the successive writers Mühlenbruck, Fein, Arndts, Arndts, V. Arnesburg, and Buchard, 1790-1891, bringing the Commentary down to include the 40th both of the Pandects. This set includes the *Vollständiges Sach and Gests-Register* (indexes), in four vols, the whole forming a Commentaire le plus complet qui ait encore paru sur les Pandects, in 60 vols. Price \$25.00.

Charles Wilkes. Narrative of the Exploring Expedition During the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. Five volumes, imperial 8 vo., with an extra volume of maps, in all six volumes. Sheep. 1845. The work contains 111 steel plates and 249 wood cuts. It is of the *First edition*, and the impressions are of the very best. Price \$21.50.

The Book of Common Prayer. Richmond, Virginia. J. W. Randolph, 1863. It was printed in England, captured in the blockade runner "Robert E. Lee," off Wilmington and sold in Boston, Dec. 1863. In the first of the prayers for use at sea, the words "United States" are retained in place of "Confederate States." 48 mo. roan. Price \$1.50.

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Photographic Illustrations of
SKIN DISEASES
by

George Henry Fox,

4to, New York, 1885. These splendid plates are studies in themselves. The negatives taken from life; from them artotype reproductions were made by Edward Bierstadt, and hand coloured by Dr. Joseph Gaertner. Thus medical knowledge joined to artistic skill have produced a superb book. It was sold at \$28.00. This copy will be sold for \$8.25. It has 48 plates.

Photographic Illustrations of
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By George Henry Fox.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, OCT. 8, 1904.

Vol 21.
No. 21.

The stories of the unprecedented prosperity of laboring men under Republican misrule are now finely illustrated by the great curtailment of railroad service here in Rhode Island. This curtailment of service reaches several thousand miles each day, and is in itself unprecedented. Never since the first car was started has such a shrinkage taken place.

The death rate in New York city has risen from 18.18 last year to 22.24 for the first six months of the present year. The total deaths for 1903 were 67,000, while for half of 1904 they were 42,000. And this the officials of the health department attribute to increasing poverty and the lack of proper food and clothing. The lack of food is due to high prices, as of clothing. Wages may not have fallen in all industries, but the same wages today will not buy more than two-thirds as much food as they would two or three years ago. The poor have to scrimp themselves, and bodies weakened from lack of nourishing food succumb readily to disease.

The October *Century* has a severe article on the "Real Danger of the Trusts," written by Professor John Bates Clark, of Columbia University, New York city, from which Book Notes gives these two specimens:

"It is foreordained that the trust

should be a chief corrupter of national and State politics, as local corporations which resemble it are chief corrupters of municipal politics, and this is the basis of the dread that one class of intelligent men have of them. Persons of this class would prefer to let corporations grow and multiply ad libitum if their owners would leave politics honest and democracy secure. But we have come to a pass in which the policy of consolidated capitals prevents them from doing this. They cannot leave politics alone. They must thwart the will of the people if they mean to accomplish their purpose in business, and they must do this through political organizations. They must 'own' the bosses, and though they cannot greatly fool the people, they have thus far baffled them most of the time."

"The first bad and dangerous combination which the trust makes is that with the so-called political machine. Both the machine and its manager, the boss, existed before. The trust did not create them. The men who made politics a trade had already acquired the power to cajole members of regular political parties and lead them whither they would. For carrying on this policy they came to need much more money than they at first commanded, and the corporations had it in readiness. A party that has money and needs power is in a position to make a speedy bargain with one that has power and needs money. The original

machine backed by the modern trust, or the trust with the power of the old machine put bodily into its hand—here is a combination to be dreaded.”

Three empty wagons have been continuously kept in the highway on Ring street by some Armenians engaged in peddling coal and wood. I met near the place an officer of the police, and suggested to him the removal of these wagons. The officer said he would be laughed at upon making such a request. I asked if being laughed at was a sufficient reason, in the case of the police, for not enforcing a law. Then I explained the fundamental law of streets and roadways. It is the law of motion. No man has a right to obstruct a highway with his wagons or teams. The common law is against it; there is a statute against it; and there is an ordinance. I then left the officer, but requesting him to give me a written list of such laws and ordinances, as he was willing to execute. The principal teacher of the Ring street school had made

the same request, but without my knowledge, and no attention was paid to it.

There is another outrage which the police should immediately attack. The women teachers of the schools on Federal street are continuously assailed by epithets or missiles by a rabble of boys who infest these streets as the teachers go to their homes. If necessary every teacher should have an escort and those boys sent at once to the Reform School.

According to the *Springfield Republican*, the same refusal, on the part of officers to enforce the laws, exists in that city. “The continued failure of the city authorities to make any pretense of enforcing the smoke nuisance act passed by the Legislature of 1900 is to lead to public protest, and members of the Springfield Improvement Association plan to seek redress of the public grievances at the hands of Mayor Stone, and if prosecutions are not then started against the offending parties, they plan to swear out complaints themselves.”

In Providence the situation is positive-

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73 WESTMINSTER STREET.

ly scandalous. Here is a specimen from the *Providence Journal*, Sept. 4th:

"True enough, Mr. Editor, but if the Smoke Inspector cares for a re-election he will not do anything of the kind, for the reason that he cannot convict either a conspicuous or an insignificant offender of the law without making enemies of several ward politicians, and he knows or ought to know from the experience of others, that his only hope for a re-election is to stand in with the City Council, and he cannot make friends by prosecuting to conviction the friends of those gentlemen."

In the *Review of Reviews* for October, Baron Kentaro Kaneko gives the first complete and authoritative answer to the oft-repeated inquiry, "Are the Japanese Able to Finance a Long War?" Within the compass of a six-page article, the baron makes a masterly presentation of Japan's actual and potential resources, and one that will go far to convince financiers and diplomats the world over of the essential soundness and prospec-

tive strength of Japanese finance. The same magazine has a realistic description by Dr. E. J. Dillon of "Russian Poverty and Business Distress as Intensified by the War." This paper was written in St. Petersburg in August, and represents the actual situation in the interior of Russia. "General Kruopatkin, Head of the Russian Army," is the subject of an appreciative sketch by Charles Johnston, while a Japanese writer contributes a study of General Nogi, the Japanese hero of Port Arthur. Mr. Johnston's article includes a review of Kuropatkin's masterly retreat from Liao-Yang in the first days of September, which is also described in detail in the *Review's* editorial department, "The Progress of the World."

The sketch of General Nogi, who, by the way, is the commander of the Japanese army now assaulting Port Arthur, by Shiba Shiro, is a charming bit of literary composition, aside from its historical value. There is a clause in Dr. Dillon's article on the business condition of the men who labor in Russia, and the

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relations in which these men stand to the government, "a government without responsibility, and taxation without control". That is just where we now stand in this republic. A manufacturer levys a tax upon the people for his individual enrichment, and the court creates a law whereby this manufacturer is relieved from any taxation. This number of the *Review of Reviews* is one of the "greatest" magazines which the writer has ever known.

Eccentricities in writing Indian names did not confine itself specifically to Rhode Island. Saratoga was first known to Europeans as Cheragtoge, then followed these various forms: Serachtoge, Serachtogoe, Ochseratongue, Ochreachrage, Amilisahaendick. Serachtitoge. Seractoga, Seraston, Serasteau, Saraktoga, Saragtoga, Sarachtoga, etc., etc. These are sufficiently numerous and quite as bad as anything we have in Rhode Island.

The October *Craftsman* continues its

articles on the Spanish missions in California, with one upon the furniture, and other woodwork. It is beautifully illustrated with nearly 30 fine half-tones. There is also a very fine article on Book Plates (*Ex Libris*), illustrated by twenty-one specimens. They are designs by Anthony H. Euwer, which are peculiar in this respect, their construction is the result of an intellectual operation; hence they have meanings which are subjects of thought in him who studies them. These two papers are worth a year's subscription to the *Craftsman*.

The stories of the unprecedented prosperity of laboring men under Republican misrule are now finely illustrated by the great curtailment of railroad service here in Rhode Island. This curtailment of service reaches several thousand miles each day, and is in itself unprecedented. Never since the first car was started has such a shrinkage taken place.

The sending of the children of the rich

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to Europe to be educated, simply because the parents find them too stupid to "keep up" with their fellows in the schools here, has become almost a fad; it certainly is a fact.

An immense "raise" has been made in the salaries of certain teachers, called supervisors, in the city schools. The writer applied to the Superintendent for some details of the service of these teachers. The Superintendent informed the writer that the records of these services were public property, and that I could examine them at the secretary's office; thither I at once applied, but was given nothing. I have now seen the records of one of our largest schools. During the school term between February and July, 1904, a supervisor spent actually an average of sixteen (16) minutes in each room, and this in five months. In another school, a supervisor, whose salary has taken an immense jump, worked an average of sixteen and a quarter minutes to each room; also in five months. Another case still worse;

from Sept. 3, 1903, to the end of the school year, a certain supervisor gave just thirty-three minutes to three rooms. These teachers have been given immense advance in salaries, while the regular teachers did all the work and every school day gave the appointed hours to service.

The width of the sidewalk on the corner of Almy and Ring streets, where the writer lives, is seven and a half feet. The "pitch" is five and a half inches. Just below our lot is an estate where the "pitch" of the sidewalk is more than twelve inches. In an icy time in winter this "pitch" is a positive danger. I have myself been thrown by the ice upon it. Grove street runs parallel with Broadway, crossing Almy street. Grove street on the south side is one continuous line of stables, there are eight of these stables in this line. At times one or another of these stables is a positive nuisance from the stench. But for another reason, one of these stables is a nuisance. The gates are a complete ob-

RARE BOOKS CONTAINING RARE BOOK PLATES.

Artemidorus (Daldianus). The Interpretation of Dreams, first written in Greek, now made into English (24th edition) *circa* 1720, London. Artemidorus assumed the name Daldianus because his mother was born at Daldia, in Lydia. It was a matter of great pride to him that the Daldian Apollo, Myster, commissioned him to write this book on the Interpretation of Dreams. It was his purpose "to prove that in dreams the future is revealed to man, and to clear the science of interpreting them from the abuses of the time" (B. C. 100). It contains a Book Plate, engraved in Providence about 1842, with the motto *Esse Quam Videri*. The person for whom it was engraved, is unknown. This is the only specimen ever seen by the writer. Price \$5.00.

Musical Anecdotes and Stories. Lives of Haydn and Mozart, written for the

young, with 16 pieces of original and German music, by the Singing Master (Asa Fitz), Boston, 1841. Price \$1.50. It contains the fine Book Plate of Henry Wood Lothrop, late of Providence.

Oliver Goldsmith. The Poetical works with a sketch of his life and writings. 16 mo. boards, London, 1822. Price \$2.00. Printed by C. Whittingham, Chiswick Press, with 10 exquisite wood cuts, possibly Bewicks. It contains a fine Copper Plate, ex-Libris, Robert Allan, M. D.

A SET OF THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL. 1828-1888,

Both years exclusive. 117 volumes, published weekly.

and filled with communications written by the ablest medical men of their times in New England, is for sale by Mr. Rider.

struction to those who use the sidewalk; and this sidewalk seven and a half feet wide has a "pitch" of more than fifteen (15) inches. The Board of Public Works ought to correct such work. These Grove street stables have nearly destroyed the value of the lands on the west side of the street. The fundamental principle of all individual ownership of land is that the owners shall not use it to the injury of the peace, comfort and safety of the adjoining. "Getting mad" with the writer of this avails nothing. He loves enemies for they are much more safe sometimes than friends. Go and right the wrongs.

The most extraordinary piece of sidewalk construction within my present knowledge is on West Exchange street. Instead of keeping sidewalks upon a level, it has become the practice, wholly indefensible, to cut roads across them from four to six inches in depth, for men to enter their stables or other buildings. On this West Exchange street

specimen five deep cuts are made within a length of 270 feet. Such work should be stopped at once. Men take to the roadway. They are needless, and they are dangerous. The sidewalk is the highway, just as the roadway is a highway. The Board of Public Works has no legal right to cut such abrupt ditches, neither in a roadway nor in a sidewalk.

Tarbell, late Superintendent of Public Schools, died recently in California. He succeeded the Rev. Daniel Leach. Scarcely had Mr. Tarbell been seated in office when he began the construction of books to be used in these schools. In this he followed the example of the Rev. Daniel Leach and of Prof. S. S. Greene, so destructive to all progress or good government of these schools. Greene was connected with a publisher, and it has been stated, but I know not how truthfully, that Tarbell was in some way connected. Is it possible that "graft" thus existed in the school government.

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Besides the history of the Russo-Japanese war, which is brought up to date in its editorial department, "The Progress of the World," the *Review of Reviews* for September has two articles which summarize the distinctive achievements of the Japanese armies. M. C. Sullivan shows how effectively the modern science of battlefield communication has been utilized by the Japanese signal corps, while a Japanese writer contributes a laudatory sketch of General Kuroki. A Chinaman, Mr. Chang Yow Tong, gives his views of the "Yellow Peril."

The writer puts upon permanent record his admiration for the splendid service of the Providence Fire Department in so rapidly bringing under control the fierce fire at the Burrows & Kenyon lumber yard a few days since. It was an illustration of great labor, wrought with nerve, and the whole governed by

profound skill. The men of Providence should recognize such a service.

The other day my companion and myself went upon an excursion to Scituate, where one of us had once lived, and went to the town school. We obtained a key to the school house and made a visit to the room in which one of us has attended and read our ab, "abs", as they were then called, from Oliver Angell, "Union" number one, the first school primer ever printed in Rhode Island and, I think, in New England. Our visit was indeed delightful to us, for we examined everything. Many of the desks were carved with names or initials cut into them, and we noted a few: C. C. Cooke, Harry Fisk, C. E. Card, H. E. F., F. E. H., L. H. Remington, Sadie, Fannie Cross, S. M. T., M. C. Harwell, W. H. Bowen, Fred W. Eddy. There may be men and women now living who will run over these names with some curious interest.

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SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1904.

Vol. 21.
No. 22.

THE ANTI-RENT WAR IN NEW YORK IN 1843.

Mr. John Fiske, in his History of the United States, a school book now used in the Providence schools, has this paragraph (p. 328):

"Three matters not connected with national politics here deserve mention. The war against the Mormons at Nauvoo, and the murders of the Prophet and his brother; the anti-rent war in New York; and the Dorr War, in Rhode Island." Mr. Fiske continues:

"In Rhode Island the old charter of 1662 was still in force. Its grant of suffrage was felt to be too limited, and its distribution of representatives in the Legislature had come to be unfair. In 1841 a new Constitution was adopted, but by mass conventions, not by those who were entitled to vote under the ancient charter; accordingly when a new governor, Dorr, was elected under the new constitution the old government refused to acknowledge him. Another new constitution adopted with more regard to law was set to work in 1843. Meanwhile Dorr, who had tried to seize the State arsenal, was convicted of treason, but pardoned. This affair was known as Dorr's Rebellion."

On the 14th June last, BOOK NOTES considered Mr. Fiske's paragraph concerning the Dorr war in Rhode Island, demonstrating its utter falsity. I will now consider the second of these "three

matters" mentioned by Fiske, the "anti-rent war" in New York, near Albany, 1840-1846. This is Mr. Fiske's statement: "Troubles in New York grew out of some tenants of the old patroon estates refusing to pay their rent, which was the veriest trifle in amount—one day's work in a year, with three or four fowls, and a barrel or so of flour. But it was a queer relic of old European feudal customs and was unpopular." (Fiske's History U. S., 329.)

This "war" grew out of the exaction of an endless annual quit rent exacted by Stephen Van Rensselaer of Albany from all those who owned or occupied farms or lands or streams in or upon a tract of land nearly twenty-five miles square and covering 400,000 acres, east from Albany and extending north and south. I propose now to consider the "refusal of the tenants to pay the veriest trifle in amount, one day's work, three or four fowls, and a barrel or so of flour" which John Fiske says was the fact. A brief statement of the Van Rensselaer title may not be without interest.

The patent for a tract of land to Kiliaen Van Rensselaer was issued on the 13th August, 1630, not by the Holland government, but by the Director and Council of New Netherlands, on the island Manhatas; and in Fort Amsterdam; the States General, at The Hague, had given the Director and Council of the West India Company power to grant

lands to parties, under certain conditions. This grant to Ranslaer, or Van Rensselaer, as the name came to be written, was literally without limit, "extending up the river south and north." But it came ultimately to be fixed at or near Fort Orange. At the time of this grant by this trading council Ranslaer had obtained no title from the Indian Sachems (Docs. Col. His. N Y., "Holland," 1-44.)

I say this with a full knowledge of the statements made by Chancellor Kent (Commentaries on American Law, Edition 1828, v. 3, p. 315; also Edition of 1844, v. 3, p. 391), that which Kent said in 1828 was radically changed in 1844—and these changes were the result of the anti-rent war then "raging".

Four years later, in 1634, the word "Patroon" appears. Trouble had arisen between the Directors of the West India Company on the one part and the Patroons, planters in New Netherlands, on the other side (Docs. 69).

The States General at The Hague addressed its order to "Michiel Pauw Co-Patroon in New Netherlands and "the other interested patroons, planters

of. the Colony in New Netherlands" (Doc. 70).

The men to whom these great grants of land were made were styled Patroons, a word not meaning rank, but a planter; and in the early references "Patroons planters" is always the form. These differences arose because of the unlimited seizures of lands by the patroons, not one of whom dwelt in the Province. There were in all five patroons. In 1641 Ranslaer asked from the States General power to transmit his estate in New Netherlands by will. In 1648 he was dead, and four patroons representing that Kiliaen Van Rensselaer was dead and had left a minor son, these parties claimed that there were five owners in the lands known as Rensselaer Wyck, one of whom was Van Rensselaer (1, 255, 257). Judgment was given against Van Rensselaer 16th December, 1649 (1, 330). This judgment was reaffirmed 14th June, 1650 (Docs. 1, 406).

The Earl of Bellomont, who became Governor of the Province of New York in 1695, under the King of England, thus speaks of this grant: Kiliaen Van Ren-

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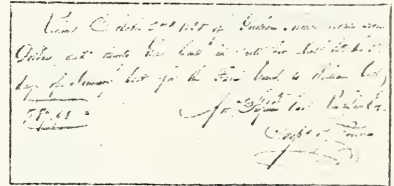
Money deposited on PARTICIPATION ACCOUNT will draw interest at good investment rates and will have the security of the capital and surplus of the company

selaer in 1630 entered into possession of a certain parcel of land extending up the river south and north and north off Fort Orange; he had so improved it that a village or hamlet was founded there, first called De Fuyck; then Beverswyck; afterwards Willemstadt. In 1664 the Province fell into the hands of the English, and the settlement became known as Albany. The Earl continues: "I believe there are not less than seven millions of acres granted away in thirteen grants, all of them uninhabited, except Mr. Ranslaer's, which is 24 miles square, on which the town of Albany stands. These Amsterdam merchants assumed to appoint judges and town officers. They even went so far as to take tolls from vessels going up and down the stream." The name patroon ceased to be used for many years. Writing in 1765 Cadwallader Colden says: "This claim of Ranslaer has been contested by his neighbors so long as I can remember" (Docs. Col. Hist. N. Y. 7, 743).

Cadwallader Colden, was a Scotchman who came to this country in 1708, being then twenty years of age. He set-

tled in New York in 1718. He became the head of the government in 1760, and occupied it as Governor when this statement was made.

In 1782 Stephen Van Rensselaer, being about 18 years of age, married a daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler, of the Army of the Revolution, himself a huge holder of these fraudulent land grabbings. The young Van Rensselaer lost immense tracts by the American Revolution. But still retained immense tracts east and north of Albany. These latter lands were in Rensselaer county. Gershom Turner, my grandfather, became the owner in fee of four of these estates—each subject to an annual rent collected by Van Rensselaer. I present a few specimens of the rent receipts given to him:



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 Turner cash seventy-seven pounds, seven
 shillings, and eight pence, in full for
 rent, till the first day of January last, for
 the farm leased to William Root; nine-
 teen pounds in full, for rent till the first
 day of January last for the farm leased
 to Oliver & Asa Allen, and Four pounds
 for the Extra Rent on the Purchase of
 the Farm leased to O. and A. Allen from
 Elijah B. Gale.

For Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq.,
 Casps, F. Pruyn.

£ 77-7-8
 19-0-0
 4-0-0
 £100-7-8

Received of the Cash of the
 Turner cash seventy-seven pounds, seven
 shillings, and eight pence, in full for
 rent, till the first day of January last, for
 the farm leased to William Root; nine-
 teen pounds in full, for rent till the first
 day of January last for the farm leased
 to Oliver & Asa Allen, and Four pounds
 for the Extra Rent on the Purchase of
 the Farm leased to O. and A. Allen from
 Elijah B. Gale.

For Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq.,
 Casps, F. Pruyn.

£ 77-7-8
 19-0-0
 4-0-0
 £100-7-8

I have taken up of the Turner cash
 the amount of seventy-seven pounds, seven
 shillings, and eight pence, in full for
 rent, till the first day of January last, for
 the farm leased to William Root; nine-
 teen pounds in full, for rent till the first
 day of January last for the farm leased
 to Oliver & Asa Allen, and Four pounds
 for the Extra Rent on the Purchase of
 the Farm leased to O. and A. Allen from
 Elijah B. Gale.

For Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq.,
 Casps, F. Pruyn.

£ 77-7-8
 19-0-0
 4-0-0
 £100-7-8

In order to economize space these half
 tones were reduced to one column in
 width; a glass will be required to read
 them. But this last one I will print:

Received Dec'r 16th. 1837, of Gershom
 Turner cash seventy-seven pounds, seven
 shillings, and eight pence, in full for
 rent, till the first day of January last, for
 the farm leased to William Root; nine-
 teen pounds in full, for rent till the first
 day of January last for the farm leased
 to Oliver & Asa Allen, and Four pounds
 for the Extra Rent on the Purchase of
 the Farm leased to O. and A. Allen from
 Elijah B. Gale.

For Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq.,
 Casps, F. Pruyn.

£ 77-7-8
 19-0-0
 4-0-0
 £100-7-8

For Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq.,
 Casps, F. Pruyn.

£ 77-7-8

19-0-0

4-0-0

£100-7-8

In the house on the estate, on which,

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according to the preceding receipt, a quit rent of £77-7-8 was paid by my grandfather, the writer was born. This rent was paid not by a day's labor, nor by hens, nor by a barrel or so of flour, as Mr. Fiske relates, but in cold cash. It amounted, when reduced to sterling and then to dollars, to something more than \$300.00; according to Mr. Fiske, "the veriest trifle" paid by a man who owned the estate in fee simple. My grandfather sold the estates and removed to Rhode Island before the anti-rent troubles culminated. Do these receipts confirm, or destroy, the statement of Mr. Fiske about the refusal of "tenants" in fee simple refusing to pay rent which was the veriest trifle in amount, "one day's work in a year, three or four fowls, and a barrel or so of flour"? When my grandfather bought the mill of the Nassau Manufacturing Company, which stood upon leased land held by the "Patroon", the latter would not transfer the lease until my grandfather had paid him in cash \$100.00. The war consisted in the gathering of a few of the Van

Rensselaer serfs and the disguising of themselves as Indians, and the application of a coat of tar and feathers to the tax collector for the "Patroone". Such is the rotten history now taught in the schools. But there is another singular coincidence in connection with the Dorr war 'in Rhode Island and the anti-rent war in New York, of which Mr. Fiske had no knowledge. I will relate it:

The corruption of Gov. Fletcher of the Province of New York led the King of England to depose him and place the Earl of Bellomont at the head of the government; and the King made Bellomont Governor of all the New England colonies. This was in 1693. Bellomont, by the advice of Robert Livingston, induced the King to give a commission to William Kidd, a captain of a privateer sent out to destroy the enemies of the King and pirates also. Bellomont contributed one-fifth of the cost of the outfit. Bellomont came to New York in 1698. Kidd had turned pirate, and Bellomont was charged by his enemies as being pecuniarily connected with Kidd's

RARE BOOKS CONTAINING RARE BOOK PLATES.

Artemidorus (Daldianus). The Interpretation of Dreams, first written in Greek, now made into English (24th edition) *circa* 1720, London. Artemidorus assumed the name Daldianus because his mother was born at Daldia, in Lydia. It was a matter of great pride to him that the Daldian Apollo, Myses, commissioned him to write this book on the Interpretation of Dreams. It was his purpose "to prove that in dreams the future is revealed to man, and to clear the science of interpreting them from the abuses of the time" (B. C. 100). It contains a Book Plate, engraved in Providence about 1842, with the motto *Esse Quam Videre*. The person for whom it was engraved, is unknown. This is the only specimen ever seen by the writer. Price \$5.00.

Musical Anecdotes and Stories. Lives of Haydn and Mozart, written for the

young, with 16 pieces of original and German music, by the Singing Master (Asa Fitz), Boston, 1841. Price \$1.50. It contains the fine Book Plate of Henry Wood Lotthrop, late of Providence.

Oliver Goldsmith. The Poetical works with a sketch of his life and writings. 16 mo. boards, London, 1822. Price \$2.00. Printed by C. Whittingham; Chiswick Press, with 10 exquisite wood cuts, possibly Bewicks. It contains a fine Copper Plate, ex-Libris, Robert Allan, M. D.

A SET OF THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL, 1828-1888,

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rascality. The Earl had been directed to destroy the huge land grants in New York, and he was engaged in that work; he had also urged the King to abrogate the charter of Charles the Second in Rhode Island, when Kidd came unexpectedly to New York to see Bellomont, who was at the time in Boston; subsequently Kidd went to Boston, where he was seized, sent to England, tried and hanged. The strain was too great for Bellomont; he returned to New York, was stricken with apoplexy, and died in March, 1701; Kidd was hanged in May. The death of Bellomont ended the attempt to abrogate the charter of Rhode Island; and it ended the order to destroy the huge land grants which had been made to a dozen men in New York.

For the action of the Pirate Kidd in New York politics and its terrible result, I must await the next issue of Book Notes.

Jefferson, Thomas. President's Message communicating Discoveries made in exploring the Missouri, Red River, and Washita, by Captains Lewis and Clarke, Doctor Sibley and Mr. Dunbar, with a statistical account of the countries adjacent. 8 vo., pp. 176, Washington, 1806. Price \$5.00. The only part of this "Message" reprinted by Richardson is Mr. Jefferson's letter accompanying it, two pages in length.

Farnham (T. J.). Travels in the Great Western Prairies, the Anahuac (Mountains), and the Rocky Mountains, and in Oregon Territory. 8 vo., paper, New York, 1843. Price \$2.00.

Johnson, John. The Rape of Bethesda, or the Georgia Orphan House destroyed. A poem. 8 vo., printed by Markland & McIver, No. 47 Bay, Charleston, 1792. Price \$1.50. This

DYER'S DAGO DIALECT.

And now those who are managing the Republican campaign are sending Mr. Hezekiah Anthony Dyer to harangue these lawless gangs, in their own "dialect", urging them to vote for the Beef Trust; the Oil Trust; the Coal Trust; and the Tariff on Wheat, and Sewing Machines.

Just think of it; under a system of Police, in an American city, outside of the government of Rome, a gang of these Italians discharging a hundred (100) bombs, at midnight, in "honor" of some patron saint.

If you are a thinking man, or woman, go down to the Clerk's Office, United States Court, over the Post Office, and look at the hordes of Italians taking out naturalization papers, in order to vote the Republican Ticket at the coming election, at \$1.00 per head.

Orphan House appears to have been at Savannah.

Hubert and Ellen, with other Poems, by Lucius M. Sargent; third edition, with alterations. Boston, 1815. It has the autograph of Capt. William Earle, a noted sea captain of Providence in 1760. It contains also the exquisite Book Plate of W. P. Trumbull, a Bull's head, with the motto Courage. Price \$2.00.

Jefferson, President. An account of Louisiana laid before Congress, by direction of the President of the United States, November 14, 1803. The boundaries; history; cities, towns and settlements; origin, number and strength of the inhabitants; rivers, mountains, minerals, and productions of the soil; Indian tribes, and the number of their warriors. 16 mo., pp. 70, Providence, R. I (1803). Price \$3.00.

If a man has a legal right to run an automobile, at such speed as is now used on Broadway, then the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. has an equal right to run a Locomotive there; only put rubber tires on the wheels.

Some State laws require that only trained man shall "run" steam engines; but look at the ignorant and reckless fools who now command the streets by their use of these dangerous engines.

It is time that the lawless Italians, now flooding the city, were brought into, or under, the American civilization where they now live.

The teachers in the schools, between February and July, work twenty weeks; each week five days; each day five hours; making the entire service of every teacher 500 hours. It must give these faithful workers unbounded pleas-

ure to see the School Committee under the dyer necessity of increasing a Supervisor's salary from \$1,000 to \$1,600, who gives just 16 minutes to a room, while the regular teachers work 500 hours, for less than one-half the money, which the 16-minute "teacher" receives.

It was on a recent train from Worcester to Providence that the writer came. In the center of the car were two seats unoccupied, save by 2 leather hat boxes; 4 dress suit cases; 2 large portemanteaux; sundry coats; umbrellas, etc. No one occupied these seats while numbers straggled through the cars in search of seats. The men who owned all this truck were playing games for money (I believe) in the smoking car. These four men occupied eight seats, paying for only four. Was such work done because the company is short of baggage cars; or do those who "run" the trains lack nerve?

BOOKS OF GREAT RARITY FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER.

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The Book of Common Prayer. Richmond, Virginia. J. W. Randolph, 1863. It was printed in England, captured in the blockade runner "Robert E. Lee," off Wilmington and sold in Boston, Dec. 1863. In the first of the prayers for use at sea, the words "United States" are retained in place of "Confederate States." 48 mo. roan. Price \$1.50.

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BOOK NOTES

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Vol. 21.
No. 23.

CAPT. WILLIAM KIDD AND HIS CREW USED TO CONTROL ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK CITY AND WHAT FOLLOWED; THE ANTI-RENT WAR.

On the 25th August, 1695, "Capt. William Kidd swore that at the election of assemblymen for the town of New York he saw soldiers and seamen with clubs, etc., in the field, and many went off the field lest they should be prest; and he heard there were many freedoms given to several persons over the night before the election" (Docs. Col. Hist. N. Y., v. 4, 128). Capt. Kidd also swore to the fact of bringing his own crew to vote at this election (Docs., v. 4, 129). It was by means of these assemblys and the Governors that Livingston obtained his enormous land grants, and Livingston brought Capt. Kidd to New York.

Robert Livingston was the "founder" of the Livingston family of New York; he was also the founder of the infamous feudal land system, which has so debased the history of New York. He married into the Van Rensselaer family in 1679, by marrying a widow of one of that name; this widow was a Schuyler. Hence came the huge land grabbing which so long disgraced the colony and the State; and even now, notwithstanding the Constitutional destruction of the scheme, is continued. Livingston obtained his first huge grant from the Governor and Council in 1686; and he never ceased while he lived. Robert

Livingston brought the pirate Kidd to New York; who was there used by Livingston in the elections. Kidd brought his pirate crew on shore, and carried the elections; and the councils, and assembly, and the Governor elected with the assistance of Kidd made the huge land grants which covered three-fourths of the entire province, and which culminated in the "Anti-Rent War of 1843. These three families were the blood suckers of the poor, in New York, for two centuries. Great as was their rascalities, there rascalities have been carefully hidden by all writers of New York history even to this day. The Earl of Bellomont writing in 1698 to the English government, says: "There are not less than seven million of acres granted away in thirteen grants; Mr. Ranslaer's grant is twenty-four miles square." (Docs. N. Y., 4, 823.) Van Rensselaer held at one time nearly 1,600,000 acres; and a large part of it is still paying quit rents.

I will give a specimen of one of the "Patroon" Van Rensselaer leases: "in consideration of Five Shillings, and also in consideration of the yearly rental covenants and conditions herein contained, hath granted, bargained, sold, remised, released, and confirmed unto the party of the second part, his heirs, and assigns, all that farm, etc." "Excepting always, and reserving out of this present grant unto said Stephen Van Rensselaer,

his heirs and assigns, all mines and minerals that now are, or hereafter may be found, and also all creeks, kills, streams, and runs of water, in and upon said premises, together with the soil under the water; and the right, privilege, and liberty of erecting upon any part of the hereby granted premises, such and so many mills, and mill dams, and such other works, and buildings, for the convenient working of the said mines, and for the use of the said mills," also "all timber for building, or repairing, liberty to dig trenches, and to make roads." All taxes were to be paid by the party of the second part, and the yearly rental was fixed at nineteen (19) skipples of good merchantable winter wheat; four fat fowls; and one cord of walnut wood, or stakes, delivered at the Mansion House of said Manor." Skipples is Van Rensselaer's "Dutch" for the German word "scheffel", meaning bushel.

Thus it must be admitted that the visit of the pirate, Capt. Kidd, to New York and to Rhode Island in 1699, preserved the charter of Rhode Island and all its corruption from destruction for

143 years, and it preserved the huge feudal land grant by the New Amsterdam Council to Ranslear from destruction for 146 years. But the end came. A constitution in Rhode Island was adopted (in 1842) which destroyed the charter; and a new constitution was adopted by the people of New York in 1846, which destroyed all feudal tenures and quit rents. Mr. Fiske makes another profound remark concerning the Ranslear title: "It was a queer relic of old European feudal customs and was *unpopular*" in New York in 1843. Hume gives us an idea of this feudal system. "If a feudal government was so little favorable to the true liberty, even in the military vassal, it was still more destructive of the independence and security of the other members of the State; or what, in a proper sense, we call the people. A great part of them were serfs and lived in a state of absolute slavery or villanage" (Hume's Hist. England, I, 487). This condition was precisely what existed in 1843 in Rensselaer county, New York.

Chancellor Kent says: "The best way

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of reserving perpetual rents, if it be intended that rents should always be of the same value (to whom, the Patron, or Bondsman?) is to stipulate that the payment be in kind, such as wheat, or other produce, or in cattle, or poultry." When these products were scarce, and dear, the Farmers lost money, and Ranslaer got it. Mr. Kent continues: "In the Feudal ages, a great proportion of the produce of the land went as rent to the Land-Lord. The cultivators of the soil were generally bondsmen, or tenants, at will." (Kent's Commentaries (1828), v. 3, p. 359.)

The new Constitution adopted by the people of New York, 3d Nov., 1846, thus fixed the fundamental land title: "The People of this State, in their right of sovereignty, are deemed to possess the original and ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State." (Art. I, Sec. II.) "All feudal tenures of every description, with *all their incidents*, are declared to be *abolished*, saving, however, all rents and services certain which at any heretofore have been *lawfully* created, or reserved."

(Art. I, Sec. 12.) "All lands within this State are declared to be allodial, so that *subject only to the liability to escheat* the entire, and absolute property is *vested in the owners*, according to the nature of their respective estates." (Art. I, Sec. 13.) "No lease or grant of agricultural land for a longer period than twelve years hereafter made, in which shall be received any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid." (Art. I, Sec. 14.) "All fines, quarter sales, or other like restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant of land hereafter to be made, shall be void." (Art. I, Sec. 15.)

In spite of this constitutional destruction of the feudal principle *and its incidents*, the Van Rensselaer quit rents are still collected, both under the Van Rensselaer leases, by that family and by many other men to whom these leases have been sold.

The Van Rensselaer, and Livingston, and Schuyler land titles rested solely upon the "political" work in New York of Kidd the Pirate, and are still in existence. It is an utter abomination and a swindle from the beginning.

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A year ago there came to me a little book, entitled "Lord Dolphin", written by Harriet A. Cheever. We all read it, and this is what BOOK NOTES said about it: "The idea is unique, the lady lets the fishes from the bottom of the sea tell the story of their lives, and the nature of their bric-a-brac. Every father and mother in Providence ought to read this most amusing, but most instructive, story aloud to the entire family, not alone to children, and explain it as they read. This little book is admirable."

Now there comes another from the same lady, "The Rock Frog". In truth, this lady is apparently in love with certain kinds of animal life, among the friends whom she described to us are "Mother Bunny", "Madam Angora", "Lord Dolphin", "Billy Frill", and now comes the "Rock Frog". It is a clever story, very comical in its construction, and is suggestive of a really thoughtful mind. Ker-Chunk was the name of the hero frog of the story, and this is what happened to him: When a growing frog he came to be tightly wedged into a crevice in a big rock, and wriggle and twist as he might he couldn't extricate

himself; then as he grew bigger he became too fat to get out; so there he had to spend his life, until his prison was broken open one day during a heavy storm, and he was free at last. Of his subsequent life I will not here consider. But the lady's attempt to put into English letters the vocal sounds of the language of the frogs has given me positive delight. It reminds me of my own recent "perambulations" among Indian names. I will give a few specimens. This is Miss Cheever's Frogology: Ker-chunk; Patty-go-Frump; Funny-old-world; Never-drum-more; Boom-a-room-home; Do-we-all-all-dō-we-all; and I suggest Better-go-round, for that it sounded like when the aged Cid was only a kid.

The early English here also attempted the representing of the Indian guttural sounds in speech by means of English letters. Here are some specimens: *Honck-honck*, a wild goose. It was the call of the leader in their migratory voyages. *Ney-hom-ma-uog*, was the wild turkey. It was the gobble-gobble of the bird when his tail feathers were in use. *Nay-nay-oun-c-woh*; a horse in neighing made these sounds, which came to an

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end with the English order to come to a stop. *Cawn-cawn-ja-watch-hunk*. It was the name given to a "place" and to a "field". What the meaning was we do not know. Certainly Miss Cheever has been quite as successful. Dana, Estes & Company are the publishers.

The *Craftsman* begins its seventh volume with the presentation of a fine portrait of Bishop Huntington, of Central New York, with a characterization. The purpose being to present each month a sketch of some contemporary individual whom the love of a great cause, the devotion to an ideal, or the sense of some specific duty has dominated to the degree of casting out complexity from his life, leaving it simple, strong and enthusiastic to the point of intensity. The idea is a fine one. The current number is largely occupied with architecture and the decoration of rooms. Complete plans and specifications for a home given with a year's subscription for the magazine, many a number of which is worth a year's subscription.

RARE BOOKS CONTAINING RARE BOOK PLATES.

Artemidorus (Daldianus). The Interpretation of Dreams, first written in Greek, now made into English (24th edition) circa 1720, London. Artemidorus assumed the name Daldianus because his mother was born at Daldia, in Lydia. It was a matter of great pride to him that the Daldian Apollo, Myster, commissioned him to write this book on the Interpretation of Dreams. It was his purpose "to prove that in dreams the future is revealed to man, and to clear the science of interpreting them from the abuses of the time" (B. C. 100). It contains a Book Plate, engraved in Providence about 1842, with the motto *Esse Quam Videre*. The person for whom it was engraved, is unknown. This is the only specimen ever seen by the writer. Price \$5.00.

Musical Anecdotes and Stories. Lives of Haydn and Mozart, written for the

There came a book named "Lou" from Dana, Estes & Company, the Boston publishers, written by Harriet A. Cheever. "Lou" was a pet name which had been in common use with a very young child whose name was Louise Harris. Her father had died, leaving the mother and her child to earn their own living. The mother was taken sick, and being without friends, of sufficient friendship to care for her, she was sent to a hospital, and "Lou" was sent to the town home for children. "Lou" was led to believe that her mother had died in the hospital, and the mother after recovery could find no trace of her child. "Lou", as good Mrs. Stenway says in the story, was "just a hearty, healthy little dear that is glad to accommodate." She had all sorts of things happen to her. She ran away from a Home for Children, where she had not received the kindest treatment, but was fortunate enough to make friends, to whom she so endeared herself that they took her with them wherever they went, even on voyages around the world. To-

young, with 16 pieces of original and German music, by the Singing Master (Asa Fitz), Boston, 1841. Price \$1.50. It contains the fine Book Plate of Henry Wood Lothrop, late of Providence.

Oliver Goldsmith. The Poetical works with a sketch of his life and writings. 16 mo. boards, London, 1822. Price \$2.00. Printed by C. Whittingham, Chiswick Press, with 10 exquisite wood cuts, possibly Bewicks. It contains a fine Copper Plate, ex-Libris, Robert Allan, M. D.

A SET OF THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL, 1828-1888,

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ward the end of the story "Lou" finds her mother, whom she had long thought to be dead, and there is as happy an ending as any one could wish.

It is a handsome 12mo of nearly 300 pages, in cloth, and sells at \$1.25. It is specially a book for young people.

The *Christmas Century* will be a work of art. It will have many color pieces and endless half-tones. In this number Ambassador White begins his Reminiscences of his mission to Germany, 1897-1902. In the November number there is an article by Mr. White in which he puts on record his prophecy that the Romanoff dynasty, if not the Czar himself, will be punished for the Czar's policy towards Finland.

It certainly was a clever idea, the publication of a series of books for young people, consisting of character sketches of children now famous in literature. It was an idea of Dana, Estes & Company; the publishers of Boston. The first book in this series is entitled *Little Paul*. It

Jefferson, Thomas. President's Message communicating Discoveries made in exploring the Missouri, Red River, and Washita, by Captains Lewis and Clarke, Doctor Sibley and Mr. Dunbar, with a statistical account of the countries adjacent. 8 vo., pp. 176, Washington, 1806. Price \$5.00. The only part of this "Message" reprinted by Richardson is Mr. Jefferson's letter accompanying it, two pages in length.

Farnham (T. J.). Travels in the Great Western Prairies, the Anahuac (Mountains), and the Rocky Mountains, and in Oregon Territory. 8 vo., paper, New York, 1843. Price \$2.00.

Johnson, John. The Rape of Bethesda, or the Georgia Orphan House destroyed. A poem. 8 vo., printed by Markland & McIver, No. 47 Bay, Charleston, 1792. Price \$1.50. This

is a character sketch of Paul Dombey in the novel *Dombey & Son*, by Charles Dickens. The language so far as possible used in the book is that written by Dickens, "connected" by the editor of the series, Frederic Lawson Knowles, and certainly it has resulted in a charming picture of the mental work of a child who became the idol of everybody who read "Dickens" from the very moment of the child's birth in fiction. It is now thought that Mr. Dickens' original for many things attributed to *Little Paul* were original occurrences in his own childhood. In truth, he says: "My mother and my brothers and sisters were encamped in the emptied house in Gower Street North" (Foster's Life 1, 53). "The key of the house was sent back to the landlord," and "I was handed over as a lodger to a red-nosed old lady long known to our family, who unconsciously began to sit for Mrs. Pipchin in *Dombey* when she took me in" (Foster's Life 1, 55). In a succeeding letter to Mr. Foster, Mr. Dickens writes: "I hope you will like Mrs. Pipchin's

Orphan House appears to have been at Savannah.

Hubert and Ellen, with other Poems, by Lucius M. Sargent; third edition, with alterations. Boston, 1815. It has the autograph of Capt. William Earle, a noted sea captain of Providence in 1760. It contains also the exquisite Book Plate of W. P. Trumbull, a Bull's head, with the motto Courage. Price \$2.00.

Jefferson, President. An account of Louisiana laid before Congress, by direction of the President of the United States, November 14, 1803. The boundaries; history; cities, towns and settlements; origin, number and strength of the inhabitants; rivers, mountains, minerals, and productions of the soil; Indian tribes, and the number of their warriors. 16 mo., pp. 70, Providence, R. I. (1803). Price \$3.00.

establishment. It is from life, and I was there; I don't suppose I was eight years old, but I remember it all as well, and certainly understood it as well as I do now (Foster's Life of Dickens, 2, 356). It seems clear that the original of Paul Dombey was Charles Dickens himself. The other characters proposed for the succeeding volumes are *Little Peter*, drawn by Marryat; *Tom and Maggie*, drawn by George Eliot; *Little David Copperfield*, drawn by Dickens; *Little Nell*, whom everybody knows; and also *Little Eva*. The volumes are 12mo, in form and sell at \$1.00 each, and they suggest a coming Christmas. I ought not to have omitted in my note some reference to Florence Dombey, for she appears here and there in the story of Little Paul, always with a most charming personality. It is a good book for young people, and I have known some old people whom the reading of it would have been no harm.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has given a full bench decision that a School Board cannot expel a pupil without an opportunity for a full hearing. A boy was expelled from the Lawrence High School. He recovered \$750. The City Government is forced to pay. What right has a School Committee to act as complainant, court and executioner? How will this decision act in cases of a refusal to permit a morbid poison being jammed into the flesh, calling it vaccination?

It was an axiom of the Rev. John Bradford, who was burned at the stake in July, 1555, "He counted that hour not well spent wherein he did not some good" (Fox's Book of Martyrs, c. 21). Perhaps that was the original thought beneath this couplet:

"Count that day lost whose low descending sun
Views from thy hand no worthy action done."

BOOKS OF GREAT RARITY FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER.

Gluck's Commentary on the Pandects of Justinian, or *Ausführliche Erläuterung der Pandekten nach heilfeld ein commentar*, with the successive writers Mühlenbruck, Fein, Arndts, Arndts, V. Arnesburg, and Buchard, 1790-1891, bringing the Commentary down to include the 40th both of the Pandects. This set includes the *Vollständiges Sach und Gesetz-Register* (indexes), in four vols, the whole forming a Commentaire le plus complet qui ait encore paru sur les Pandects, in 60 vols. Price \$25.00.

Charles Wilkes. Narrative of the Exploring Expedition During the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. Five volumes, imperial 8 vo., with an extra volume of maps, in all six volumes. Sheep. 1845. The work contains 111 steel plates and 249 wood cuts. It is of the *First edition*, and the impressions are of the very best. Price \$21.50.

The Book of Common Prayer. Richmond, Virginia. J. W. Randolph, 1863. It was printed in England, captured in the blockade runner "Robert E. Lee," off Wilmington and sold in Boston, Dec. 1863. In the first of the prayers for use at sea, the words "United States" are retained in place of "Confederate States." 48 mo. roan. Price \$1.50.

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by

George Henry Fox,

4to, New York, 1885. These splendid plates are studies in themselves. The negatives taken from life; from them artotype reproductions were made by Edward Bierstadt, and hand coloured by Dr. Joseph Gaertner. Thus medical knowledge joined to artistic skill have produced a superb book. It was sold at \$28.00. This copy will be sold for \$8.25. It has 48 plates.

Photographic Illustrations of

CUTANEOUS SYPHILIS,

By George Henry Fox.

48 Plates from Life. Coloured by Hand by Skilled Men, and with Notes by Dr. Fox, taken as far as possible in

the presence of the nude patient. 4to, New York, 1881; price originally \$28.00. This copy for \$8.75.

AMERICAN SCENERY,

Lake, Land and River Illustrations

of

TRANSATLANTIC NATURE,

From Drawings by W. H. Bartlett, engraved in the first style of the art (on steel) by Wallis, Cousen, Willmore, Richardson, and other English engravers; and the Literary Department, by N. P. Willis; original edition, London, England, 1840, 2 vols, half black calf, \$7.50. This beautiful book has 119 plates, one of which, Faneuil Hall, Boston, is worth the price here asked for the book.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1904.

Vol 21.
No. 24.

CAPT. MAHAN AFFIRMS COM. O. H. PERRY AS THE VICTOR IN THE BATTLE ON LAKE ERIE.

Scarcely had the ink dried which Com. O. H. Perry used in announcing his victory in the Battle of Lake Erie when his second in command, Jesse D. Elliott, claimed the sole honor of victory. The question has never been settled. Com. Perry submitted his case to President Monroe in 1818; the President suppressed the facts, and so there came to be unending discussions between the friends of the two men. At last a man technically competent to examine the real conditions of the victory has, in the course of a historical research among the facts, in the War of 1812, come to this vexed question. In so far as I am able to comprehend such questions Capt. Mahan has stated the facts which preceded the acute quarter hour of the battle, they are fairly stated. The two leading American vessels in the battle were the "Lawrence", which Com. Perry commanded, and the "Niagara", which Capt. Elliott commanded. They were sister ships. During the fiercest moment Perry, finding his own ship disabled, left her, and in a rowboat took his flag to the "Niagara, Capt. Elliott's vessel, and assumed command. In fifteen minutes the victory was over; and Elliott soon after set up his claim to the honor of the victory. Capt. Mahan here comes in: "It was this contingency

realized in fact which gave rise to the embittered controversy" (p. 368). "Is it to Perry or to Elliott that is due the credit of the 'Niagara's' action in bearing across the bows of the 'Detroit'?" This "Detroit" was the leading British ship in the action (p. 372). This is his conclusion: "There is thus no American sworn testimony to facts, searched and sifted by cross-examination, for the affidavits submitted on the one side and the other were *ex parte*; while the court of inquiry asked by Elliott in 1815 neglected to call all accessible witnesses, notably Perry himself. The historian to-day thus finds himself in the dilemma that the American testimony is in two categories distinctly contradictory and mutually distinctive, yet to be tested only by his own capacity to cross-examine the record." He concludes that "Elliott's hesitancy in taking the 'Niagara' into action indicates victory so far for the British, changed to defeat by the use Perry made of this vessel (the 'Niagara') preserved to him intact by the overcaution of Elliott" (p. 368). Capt. Mahan with that fairness which should always characterize the work of an honest historical scholar, thus concludes: "An absolute reply (to the question whether to Perry or to Elliott is due the credit) is impossible, in the face of evidence sworn, but not cross-examined. A probable inference, which, in the present writer amounts to conviction

tion, is attainable" (p. 372), and it was that *Perry's victory was promptly followed*, etc. The honor will remain with this distinguished son of Rhode Island, and Capt. Mahan has shown great capacity in this investigation. His paper was published in Scribner's Magazine for September, 1904, and the pages cited above refer to that magazine.

It is with supreme pleasure that I have at last found something in the *Providence Journal* which borders on the truth. The editor says (24th October): "According to the reports from the Orient of latest date, Japan has placed very heavy tariffs on a number of articles which it freely imports; they come from this country to some extent, and they will probably be excluded so long as the new rates prevail; *the Japanese consumer will actually suffer from the policy of his Government, for if he buys at home he will pay the foreign price plus the duty.*" How many years has this newspaper been telling the people of Rhode Island that it was the foreigner who pays the tariff duties?

It must require gaul without limit for a sensational newspaper correspondent to say: "Judge Parker's continual looseness in statistical statements forbids the charitable belief that his errors are all due to misinformation; some of them must be attributed to intentional misrepresentations". This is by the same editor and in the same issue of the *Journal*.

The editor of the *Providence Journal* prints this editorial on the 21st October:

"Remarkable testimony to the excellence of the national banking laws was given by Comptroller Ridgley when he told the Illinois Bankers' Association that no national bank whose officers strictly obeyed those laws ever failed. Absolute safety for both stockholders and depositors requires, therefore, only properly instructed and honest directors and executive officers and, failing that protection, thorough and honest work on the part of the government examiners. Assurance of the former lies with the intelligence and care of the stockholders in selecting their officers; certainty of

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in express terms gives to depositors the security of the double liability of its stockholders.

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the latter could doubtless be increased by employing more examiners and paying them salaries instead of fees, as has been frequently recommended in the Comptroller's reports. The failure of a national bank is a rather rare occurrence even now—there have been but four hundred and sixty-five of such failures in the last forty years; it might be made practically impossible."

Comptroller Ridgley used this language: "No National bank whose officers strictly obeyed the National Bank act ever failed, not one. It may almost be said that not one which did not make loans in excess of the 10 per cent. limit has ever failed. The practically universal rule is that all failures are due to excess loans to one interest or group of interests, generally owned or controlled by the officers of the bank itself."

The perversion of the *Journal* is neither more nor less than downright lying. Four hundred and sixty-five National Banks have been broken by their Directors using the money in violation of law for schemes of their own enrichment.

General Charles King's latest novel is entitled "Comrades in Arms". The story begins in one of the frontier posts in the Black Hills of Dakota, among the Sioux Indians; is transferred to Luzon among the savage barbarians who dwell there, and is brought back to New York, there to culminate in catastrophe. It is a story written in dramatic intensity, of love, extravagance, intrigue, avarice and treachery, and wholly among army officers. There is no war, neither among the barbarous Sioux, nor among the most treacherous and barbarous Malays on Luzon. A few specimen synopses of the chapters will throw light upon the first portion of the novel.

Promoted from a regiment in the east, Lieutenant Lankham joins the Twenty—d at Fort Minneconjon and becomes a social sensation. He is apparently wealthy; brings thoroughbred horses; dresses and lives expensively; furnishes his quarters elaborately; has an English groom and amazes the men by holding four o'clock teas for the benefit of the women. He rides to the railway station in town to meet the westbound "Flyer",

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despite the presence of Mrs. Bullard, wife of the local banker and plutocrat and Langham's favorite partner in the dance. Toward midnight Mr. Crabbe disappears from the ball. About 12:30 shots are heard toward town, and Langham's horse, bloodstained, comes galloping riderless into the garrison. Major Baker, who has long disliked Crabbe, confronts him in the presence of the colonel and officers with damaging evidence: "Your Loyal Legion badge, sir, which I found at the ford not ten feet from where we found Langham." Crabbe and Fox are both under suspicion and rumor points to still a third possibility—a young Englishman who "shot his man" at Cheyenne some years before and who was seen with Langham at the railway station when the Flyer came in. For the first time Gridley seeks her acquaintance and asks leave to escort her, and then in sight of the ford where Langham was all but murdered, tells her he believes the accepted theories as to the assassination all wrong, and that there is just one woman in the world who knows the truth—Mrs. Bullard herself. All come out right in the

end: Langham's homecoming. Fame and fortune in spite of all. Bullard's last days. A common law wife and her demand. Mrs. Bullard's rights in peril. Enter James Gridley. Collapse of the claimant. A wronged husband and a recreant wife. Two mysteries cleared. Another soldier rewarded. Another bride. The final triumph.

General King's book is published by the Hobart Company, New York City.

The dramatic interest which actually saturates the history of Vermont during the early years of the "Revolution" of '76 is exceeded by no other New England State. It is a physical fact that rugged mountainous countries produce rugged and fearless men. Right through the center of the State from "pole" to "equator" runs the Green Mountains; and along the slopes thereof there grew the Green Mountain Boys who so soon developed into the most fearless and determined soldiers. This dramatic interest has lent itself to fiction, and just now there comes a new story for boys and girls, written by James Otis, entitled "The Minute Boys of the Green

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Mountains". It is a handsome twelve mo, with lively illustrations, and is published by the Boston publishers, Dana, Estes & Co. A few moments given to the history and geography of the country covered by the story will not only add to the interest of the readers of it, but educate them as well. The time covered is June, July and August, 777. Burgoyne with his army was marching down to capture Crown Point, then Ticonderoga, and finally New York and Boston. Two boys, whose parents lived at Hubbardton, "went wild" to fight the advancing enemy. Captain Dick, an imaginary character, acted as commander to the boys, and the three acted as a scouting party. Their adventures cover the abandonment of Crown Point and of Ticonderoga by the Americans; the skirmish at Hubbardton on the 7th of July, and the affair known as the battle of Bennington on the 16th of August, when "Molly Stark was to be made a widow unless the Green Mountain Boys "knocked out" the Hessians, led by Col. Baum, and the "red coats" as well. Bur-

goyne had induced a large body of Indians to join his army, and these savages ravaged the country, killing the women and children for the scalps. The most famous victim was Jane McCrea, a beautiful young orphan girl who dwelt with her brother on the west bank of the Hudson near Fort Edward, which then stood half way between Saratoga and the most southern waters of Lake George. It was the murder of this girl and the offering of her scalp at Burgoyne's headquarters which "was the rallying word among the Green Mountains of Vermont and brought down all her hardy yeomanry" (Patton's Hist. U. S. 430). History becomes here slightly anachronistic, as it so often does. The battle at Hubbardton was fought on July 7th. The scene was miles south of Ticonderoga and Crown Point; both had been abandoned without the firing of a gun; but Hubbardton was the work of the infuriated "Green Mountain Boys". Jane McCrea was murdered and scalped twenty days after this fight, and hence could not have

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been the cause of the "fury" of the "boys". Mr. Otis's story is graphic and interesting, and it covers the events which are herein suggested excepting the murder of Jane McCrea. The advance and destruction of Burgoyne's army was rapid and complete; Ticonderoga and Crown Point were abandoned in June; Hubbardton was fought in July; Bennington was fought in August, and Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga on the 17th October, all in 1777.

Laura E. Richards is now one of the foremost of American writers of books for girls; among her most famous books were the "Three Margarets" and "Queen Hildegarde". Now she comes with "The Merryweathers". The story gives the concluding adventures of some of the characters of the two series which I have named above. The title suggests the gay, delightful spirit of the book. Its high spirits are unflagging. There are such active, outdoor, athletic girls in it, and such frank, sturdy boys, and such healthy, genial older folk!

Jefferson, Thomas. President's Message communicating Discoveries made in exploring the Missouri, Red River, and Washita, by Captains Lewis and Clarke, Doctor Sibley and Mr. Dunbar, with a statistical account of the countries adjacent. 8 vo., pp. 176, Washington, 1806. Price \$5.00. The only part of this "Message" reprinted by Richardson is Mr. Jefferson's letter accompanying it, two pages in length.

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leggy, Margaret, Gerald, Jack, Gertrude, Phil, the Colonel—these are names that will suggest delightful memories to thousands of young readers. Everybody in the pages of "The Merryweathers" is very much alive, and very modern. Even the school and college slang, which is introduced in moderation, is convincingly up to date. It is evident that Mrs. Richards lives with young people, and is still very much of a young person herself. But with the gay spirit of her delightful story goes a well-bred refinement which one has come always to expect from her pen. Her boys and girls are drawn to the life, but they are always clean, wholesome and well-mannered. It is good to linger in their company. For a setting to the happy-hearted group, we have the pines and lake and hills of Merryweather Camp. Canoeing, fishing, swimming, sailing and all sorts of indoor as well as outdoor games, furnish recreation, and the paragraphs devoted to talk make as lively reading as the passages of pure narrative, for the dialect is as real as spoken

Orphan House appears to have been at Savannah.

Hubert and Ellen, with other Poems, by Lucius M. Sargent; third edition, with alterations. Boston, 1815. It has the autograph of Capt. William Earle, a noted sea captain of Providence in 1760. It contains also the exquisite Book Plate of W. P. Trumbull, a Bull's head, with the motto Courage. Price \$2.00.

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conversation, and was evidently written with genuine enjoyment by the author. There is a healthy touch of romance toward the end of the story, which preserves the good old orthodox tradition of a happy ending. Altogether, "The Merryweathers" is an absorbing story and may be recommended for the book shelf of any bright, intelligent girl.

Dana, Estes & Company are its Boston publishers, and the price is \$1.25, in cloth.

The editor of the *Journal* has this, 27th October, speaking of the monthly yield of gold at the Transvaal mines: "So large and constant an addition to the world's supply of gold will give a strong lever for lifting the price level of commodities and property". Would not silver have done the same? This wise gentleman here admits the destructive effect of the work in 1873 in destroying silver as money. It lowered prices, and the increase of the output of gold will

raise prices of everything save only labor. The laboring man, whether he works at his trade or as a clerk, will be only a slave, a white slave, forced to labor incessantly for his daily bread, while Leiter or some other scoundrel is daily increasing the price to the consumer. Loyalty to such a government is the first duty of all "respectable" citizens. This article in the *Journal* gives the lie direct to hundreds of its recent editorials.

The cool audacity with which the Providence Telephone Company strings wires across our home lots, never even asking permission, is an illustration of the money grasping avarice of these creations of the General Assembly. They work without regard to public or private rights. It might be well to remember that the people, in utter disregard of the General Assembly, can destroy this charter, and that, too, with no possibility of resurrection.

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The Book of Common Prayer. Richmond, Virginia. J. W. Randolph, 1863. It was printed in England, captured in the blockade runner "Robert E. Lee," off Wilmington and sold in Boston, Dec. 1863. In the first of the prayers for use at sea, the words "United States" are retained in place of "Confederate States." 48 mo. roan. Price \$1.50.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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Vol 21.
No. 25.

IN DEFENCE OF RHODE ISLAND, AS FOUNDED BY ROGER WILLIAMS.

I

The writer of BOOK NOTES holds the opinion that the history of the foundation of Rhode Island by Roger Williams was of an event greater than the foundations of Greece or Rome, and second only to Palestine. It is solely under that opinion that the following criticism has been written:

A historical work has been recently published bearing this title, "The American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century". It was written by Prof. H. L. Osgood, who occupies the chair of history at Columbia University, New York City. This title leads one to suppose that the history, or the historical consideration of these colonies, was to cover the time from their origin, Virginia, 1607, being first, until the year 1699, and to its end. But this has not been done, especially in the case of New York; for nothing concerning the huge fraudulent grants of land to leading families, 1690-1695, appears. One section of Prof. Osgood's book relates to "Rhode Island as a Corporate Colony" (vol. I, pp. 332-370). It is this chapter which I propose to consider in the following note.

First, concerning the acquisition of the lands. It is a fixed fact that Williams

was banished by the Massachusetts Colony; and that he "settled" on the Eastern shore of an arm of the Narragansett Bay, known from time to time as the Seekonk, or the Providence River; that he was forced to abandon this settlement, and his garden, by order of the Plymouth Colony, acting in conjunction with the Massachusetts; neither of which Colonies had then, nor ever, any title to the land upon which Mr. Williams had planted. The learned Professor does not mention these facts, save only in this language, "Led by circumstances, more than by definite choice and plan, Williams and his companions established themselves on the west of the peninsula which separated the Mooshasuc from the mouth of the Blackstone" (V. I, 334). There was then no river known as the Blackstone; nor has this part of Narragansett Bay ever been known as the Blackstone river.

I venture to suggest that Williams was not "*led by circumstances*", but that he was driven by circumstances to abandon his first settlement and seek the "west side of the peninsula". Driven, in midwinter, by the religious oligarchy then in political control of Massachusetts, into the wilderness, could Williams have acted upon a "definite choice and plan", anticipating the action, actually infamous, of the Plymouth Colony?

We read in books that "when a false argument puts on the appearance of a

true one it is properly called a sophism or fallacy". Prof. Osgood continues: "Steps were early taken by Williams to *extinguish* the claims of the Indians to the land of the plantation" (1, 335). I deny the statement. Mr. Williams attempted to acquire a title to the land on which to plant a plantation. The learned gentleman continues: "A written record was obtained, not in the form of a Deed, but of a memorandum; it was dated in March, 1638, and it not only confirmed the original purchase of the lands and meadows on the Mooshassuc and Wanasquatucket, but added the grass and meadows on the Pawtuxet; according to the memorandum, two tracts had been conveyed, later known as the Providence purchase and the Pawtuxet purchase" (1, 335). The lands of Rhode Island were not in 1636-1638 within the jurisdiction of the English government. The acts of Roger Williams placed them under this jurisdiction; what was the law in 1636 concerning the structure of an Indian Deed. There was no law. A Deed is a written transfer, bargain, or contract; it is not itself a "record", but

is, itself, to be placed upon record. A Deed is written evidence of a contract, and this Deed was known as the "*Towne Evidence*".

But Prof. Osgood is in error, the document signed by the Sachems was a Deed in the strictest meaning of the English law of that age. Here is the law:

"In many cases without express words the law creates a good grant, because it is the design of the law to render all contracts binding and effectual so far as the intention of the parties may be gathered from the Deed, and such interpretation is made strongest against the Grantor, because he is pronounced to receive a valuable consideration for what he parts with." (Bacon's Abridgments, 2, 660.) Bacon cites Sir Henry Rolles (Abridgment, v. 2, p. 56,) than which there is no higher authority existing. It was written about 1650.

There was no "Pawtuxet purchase"; the lands were "*impropriated*" by a majority of the first thirteen English proprietors. (Lands of Rhode Island as known to Canonicus and Miantinomi.

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p. 90.) Blackstone says the requisites of a Deed are three, "a Grantor, a Grantee, and a Thing granted"; he further says "a grantor must be a person able to contract and be contracted with". This Williams document has two grantors, the most potent Sachems then living; a Grantee, to wit, Williams; and a Thing (lands) granted; still more, the bounds of the lands conveyed were fixed by the Sachems themselves, and yet this learned gentleman declares that the document was not a Deed, but a record, or a memorandum. Certainly it could not have been required of barbarian Sachems, as both Canonicus and Miantinomi then were, to make a contract according to English law, for English law had neither existence nor force in connection with them. The real fact is that this Document was known first as the "Towne Evidence". It conveyed land and performed, or possessed, or permitted, all the requisitions of a Deed; and Prof. Osgood admits as much. He says "it confirmed a purchase". Can any Deed do more than this? It was an Indian Deed, and Miantinomi with his own hand fixed the bounds thereof. But

Prof. Osgood is wholly in error in making this further statement: "It not only confirmed the original purchase of the lands and meadows on the Mooshassuc and Wanasquatucket, *but added the grass and meadows on the Pawtuxet*". The original Deed is still in existence at the City Hall, in Providence; but it contains nothing about "the grass and meadows on the Pawtuxet". The present writer has given a *fac-simile* of the Deed, and has also printed it in his "Lands of Rhode Island as Known to Canonicus and Miantinomi", pages 78 and 83, respectively. There is an undated memorandum, on the same paper, beneath the Deed, in which the phrase occurs. But this memorandum is no part of the Deed. It was not written nor signed by the Sachems. It conveyed nothing. Prof. Osgood continues: "In 1639 Williams and Benedict Arnold also signed a certificate in which it was stated that Miantinomi had confirmed the previous grants with the addition that the lands *up stream without limits* might be used by the settlers" (I, 335-336). There is no date 1639 on this memorandum, and both Williams and

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Benedict Arnold have declared their pretended signatures to be forgeries (Rider's *Lands of the Indians*, p. 84). I deny the right of Prof. Osgood, or any other man, to omit facts so vital as these are to the History of Rhode Island, or to "reconstruct" them. A writer of *history* ought to learn, first, the *facts* in the case, and then state them clearly and fairly; otherwise he is not a writer of history.

The learned gentleman says: "Williams had no intention of founding a commonwealth, probably not a distinct plan for founding a town" (1, 332). Mr. Williams himself says that his purpose in acquiring land was "a sufficiency to myself and my friends", * * "what was of realty counted sufficient for any plantation or town in the country", * * "what was usually allowed to the biggest towns in New England" (Rider's *Indian Lands of Rhode Island*, p. 99). Did the Plymouth settlers in 1620 land with a definite plan to found a state or a commonwealth; or did their attempt eight years later to "create" Massachusetts succeed in organizing either a colony or a state? It resulted in nothing. The religious oligarchies of Massachusetts and

Plymouth, which were both settled by men who sought these shores in search of religious soul liberty, had but one purpose in life. This purpose was to destroy Rhode Island and get possession of her lands. The struggle and the actual possession was kept alive and active for upwards of one hundred and five years, 1642-1746-7. Prof. Osgood has carefully withheld all reference to it.

The learned scholar continues: "The settlement of Rhode Island was the result of unforeseen conditions for which immediate provision had to be made" (1, 334). Why, then, does Prof. Osgood blame Williams for having "no definite choice or plan"? (1, 334). He continues: "No man was its founder; that appellation belongs to no single group of men, but it was settled by bands of fugitives who came from different quarters" (1, 334). Three lines after comes this: "They (these fugitive bands) removed thither to escape oppression in the strictly Puritan colonies" (1, 334). How, then, could these "fugitives" come from different quarters; or did the "Puritan oppressors" extend into New York or the other colonies?

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I propose to consider one moment the phrase "no man was its founder". At some period *before the admitting* of twelve other men into a joint ownership with himself of the lands which he had bought from the Sachems, Roger Williams wrote the following constitution of the Towne of Providence. It stands at top of the first page of the first Record Book of Providence and reads as follows:

"We do promise to subject ourselves in active or passive obedience to all such orders or agreements as shall be made for public good of the body, in an orderly way by the major assent of the present inhabitants, masters of families incorporated together into a town fellowship, and such others whom they shall admit unto them, *only in civil things*". This is in the handwriting of Roger Williams, written while he was the sole owner of the lands covered by the Indian deed. Williams fixed the government before he admitted joint owners. Not one town then existing on this continent possessed such a government, and today not a single town in these United States is without such a government. Is it true that "no man was its founder"? In 1643, only five years after Williams had founded a town upon these unheard of principles, he obtained from the Parliament of England a Charter of Incorporation of a Colony. Every word of this charter was written by Roger Williams; he had no companion. This charter created a purely democratic government, with power *only in civil things*. There could be no state church. No law could be made taxing one man to support another man's religion. Today every State in these United States rests solely upon this same foundation. Neither the United States nor can any individual State establish a religion. Is it true that "no man was its founder"? Prof. Osgood thus writes concerning the foundation of a town government "*only in civil things*": "The last clause expressed the *resolves of the planters*, that the enjoyment of rights in the town should in no

way be conditioned by church membership" (1, 336-7). Such historical work is outside the bounds of reason, and I will presently give it further consideration.

Notwithstanding these facts, the learned writer says: "No man was its founder". Again, "He (Williams) *had a shore* in founding the Colony" (1, 333). But in another place a very different statement is made: "He (Williams) had won the adherence of about twenty persons who would co-operate with him in the founding of a Plantation" (1, 234); and here is still another: "By Williams and half a dozen men who accompanied him a town government was instituted early in 1636" (1, 336). I will make no attempt at a reconciliation of these conflicting statements. They cannot all be true. Mr. Williams himself has said: "It is not true that I was employed by any, made covenant with any, was supplied by any, or desired any, to come with me into these parts". He was banished singly and alone (R. I. Hist. Tracts 14, p. 53).

The learned scholar writes: "With the exception of a few who came from Salem none were disciples of Roger Williams". The very reverse is the truth; not one man then, nor ever since, has been in opposition to the principles first planted here by Williams. He continues: "Common opposition to Massachusetts brought them (the fugitives) into practical harmony with him" (Williams). I venture to suggest that the "common opposition" of Massachusetts was the cause of their being here. He continues: "Common opposition to Massachusetts was generalized into a principle, that of the *exclusive secular community*" (1, 334). This result, the learned writer says, "was occasioned by the relations which existed among the inhabitants", * * and not by the "personality or direct influence of Roger Williams" (1, 334). But for this "personality or direct influence" these men would never have been here.

Let me consider a moment what the learned writer means by an "exclusive secular community". A secularist is one who rejects every form of religious faith and every kind of religious worship. Prof. Osgood knows very well that no such condition existed here. What becomes of Winthrop's story of the baptism of Williams; or of the ministry of Chad Brown; or of the Unitarian views and teachings of Gorton? The statement of the learned Professor is preposterous. Roger Williams founded a town, and then a colony, solely upon the basis of Soul Liberty.

Part Two of this review will be printed in the next issue.

The editor of the *Journal*, in that vein of sarcastic wit, or rather a travesty of wit, says "Gov. Garvin has issued a statement of his views touchin' on, and appertainin' to, the result on Tuesday", and then makes this quotation: "He (Garvin) refers to the 'legitimate and the corrupt use of money in Rhode Island as being relatively much greater

and more potent than in the nation at large,' though how he knows he is careful not to disclose". And this wise and wonderful editor is just as careful not to deny. A former editor of the *Journal* went into an election to the United State Senate with \$78,000 in hand to buy the General Assembly. Does my learned contemporary desire the facts? The writer of BOOK NOTES can tell this wise and witty gentleman where this money was held and how.

The position of Mr. Holden on the State Returning Board is unique. Having used every means at his command to enlarge the vote of the Republican ticket in an election, being chairman of the Republican State Committee, he goes upon the Returning Board and counts out sufficient votes of his opponents to elect the Republican ticket. Such work supplements the work of those who buy votes most effectively. Money is saved and absolute certainty of the result of an election follows.

Jefferson, Thomas. President's Message communicating Discoveries made in exploring the Missouri, Red River, and Washita, by Captains Lewis and Clarke, Doctor Sibley and Mr. Dunbar, with a statistical account of the countries adjacent. 8 vo., pp. 176, Washington, 1806. Price \$5.00. The only part of this "Message" reprinted by Richardson is Mr. Jefferson's letter accompanying it, two pages in length.

Farnham (T. J.). Travels in the Great Western Prairies, the Anahuac (Mountains), and the Rocky Mountains, and in Oregon Territory. 8 vo., paper, New York, 1843. Price \$2.00.

Johnson, John. The Rape of Bethesda, or the Georgia Orphan House destroyed. A poem. 8 vo., printed by Markland & McIver, No. 47 Bay, Charleston, 1792. Price \$1.50. This

Orphan House appears to have been at Savannah.

Hubert and Ellen, with other Poems, by Lucius M. Sargent; third edition, with alterations. Boston, 1815. It has the autograph of Capt. William Earle, a noted sea captain of Providence in 1760. It contains also the exquisite Book Plate of W. P. Trumbull, a Bull's head, with the motto Courage. Price \$2.00.

Jefferson, President. An account of Louisiana laid before Congress, by direction of the President of the United States, November 14, 1803. The boundaries; history; cities, towns and settlements; origin, number and strength of the inhabitants; rivers, mountains, minerals, and productions of the soil; Indian tribes, and the number of their warriors. 16 mo., pp. 70, Providence, R. I (1803). Price \$3.00.

BOOK NOTES thanks its amiable friend, the *Olneyville Times*, for its clever commendation:

"In a very interesting review of a new book, entitled 'The Minute Boys of the Green Mountains', the BOOK NOTES of November 19th has the following: 'The time covered is June, July and August, 1777. Bourgoyne with his army was marching down to capture Crown Point, Ticonderoga, and finally New York and Boston.' Just why Bourgoyne's army should be anxious to capture New York, which was already in the hands of the British, puzzles us very much—perhaps Mr. Rider can explain."

Yes, Mr. Rider can explain. The British were in possession of *New York City*; but not in possession of New York. Mr. Rider did not use the word "city" in using "New York" for this reason. Next.

The bread of the laboring man has been decreased in the amount of nutri-

tion, in two months, twenty-five per cent. The loaf remains nearly as large and the price remains the same. But the cost to the baker is less. This fact pertains to the city of Providence.

The *Journal* informs us that there is consumed in Providence daily 150,000 loaves, or 1,050,000 every week. At five cents per loaf the daily expense is \$7,500, and the weekly expense \$52,500. The loss to the laborer is \$1,875 every day, or \$13.125 every week.

The cool audacity which Mr. Holden affects in making amendments to a statute, or judicially changing it to suit the political exigencies of his party, is very interesting. About how long is this farce to be continued?

Yes, photograph the ballots and show the outrageous work now done by the Republican State government. Nothing less than gunpowder will end such work.

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IN DEFENCE OF RHODE ISLAND, AS FOUNDED BY ROGER WILLIAMS.

II.

In 1636, Roger Williams founded Providence upon the then unknown foundation of a civil government by the permanent inhabitants having no power over religious matters. To-day every town and city in the United States rests upon the same foundation. In 1643 Roger Williams wrote for Parliament a Colonial charter upon the principle of soul liberty—purely democratic—a government of the People, for the People, by the People. It is this principle which lies under every constitution of every States in these United States.

I resume consideration of Osgood's American Colonies of the 17th century.

Prof. Osgood is no more truthful concerning the southern settlements of Rhode Island. He says: "Thus we have on Aquidneck two small plantations, joint owners of the soil of the island, but otherwise independent of each other and of all other colonies; the one acknowledging subjection to the King and the other recognizing no earthly superior" (1, 344). These two small plantations were Portsmouth and Newport. The compact of Portsmouth reads: "We

whose names are under written do acknowledge ourselves legal subjects of his Majesty King Charles, and in his name do hereby bind ourselves into a civil body politic unto his laws" (R. I. Col. Rec. 1, 70). The compact of the other plantation reads: "In the 14th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles it is agreed that as natural subjects to our Prince and subjects to his laws", etc. (R. I. Col. Rec. 1, 93). The statement of Prof. Osgood is wholly erroneous. Both plantations submitted themselves to the English Crown and accepted the English laws.

Prof. Osgood is no more accurate concerning the Warwick affairs. He says it was in January, 1643, that Gorton and his associates "extinguished", as they thought, the Indian claim to a tract called Showomet. This was not an attempt to extinguish the Indian title, but simply to buy it. Miantinomi sold the lands of Showomet to Gorton and his companions as "Chief Sachem of the Narragansett country", and Pumham witnessed the signature as *Sachem of Showomet*. In November, 1641, Miantinomi gave his Deed as Chief Sachem of the Narragansett country to John Greene of the land from Occupasnetuxet to Pawtuxet, and Soccononoco witnessed the Deed as *Sachem of Pawtuxet*. Roger Williams declared the Indian law to the Massachusetts government, in connection with these transactions, thus: "According to

the law, and tenor (tenure), of the natives in all New England, the inferior Sachems, and subjects, shall plant, and remove, at the pleasure of the highest and Supreme Sachems" (R. I. Col. Rec. 1, 342), written 12th May, 1656. The King of England recognized this same principle and incorporated it into the charter of 1663. The fact that these two inferior Sachems witnessed the two deeds given by Miantinomi was in obedience to this Indian law. But, continues Prof. Osgood, "William Arnold and his friends bought lands from Socononoco, the Chief of Pawtuxet, without the consent of Miantinomi" (Amer. Colonies 1, 349); and then took the cases to Boston for adjudication. What jurisdiction had Massachusetts over Rhode Island at that time? None whatever. But the learned writer forgets to mention that William Arnold's Deed from Socononoco was signed at Boston Oct. 9, 1645, and that Benedict Arnold's Deed of the Showomet lands from Socononoco was dated February 15th, 1644. Miantinomi could neither give nor withhold his consent, having been mur-

dered in the autumn of 1643 by order of the clergymen of Boston.

In writing such things Prof. Osgood must have forgotten what elsewhere he had written concerning Roger Williams: "In estimating the *early* career of Roger Williams it may be said that *his one valuable* idea, that of religious freedom, was the logical outgrowth of Protestantism". Nevertheless it was "his one valuable idea". He continues: "It lay at the basis of true Independency. The Puritans of Massachusetts were in theory Independents, and had they been true to the principle upon which their movement began, they must have welcomed the doctrine with which the name of Roger Williams is identified" (1, 235). "In order to secure unity and strength they (Plymouth and Massachusetts) had sacrificed freedom. Williams could truly claim that he was the one consistent and logical Independent" (1, 235).

Prof. Osgood continues: "Two of the three indictments which he urged against the Massachusetts polity were flimsy and unjustifiable; by putting these forward he won for himself the reputation of an

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overscrupulous busybody and agitator". There were four specifications, not three, in the "indictment". The learned writer does not specify which version of those charges he has used. The larger portion of them are shameless lies. This phase of the question has been considered by the present writer (BOOK NOTES, v. II, pp. 193-196). I deny the truth of Prof. Osgood's statement. Then continues the learned writer: "Had it not been for what he suffered and accomplished, his place in history would be among that class (the overscrupulous, busybody and agitator), and among its most ineffective representatives". Is that a true characterization for a man who wrote the Constitution of that town and the Charter of Providence Plantations, as a Colony upon political foundations then unknown, but which now are the foundations of every town and every State in these United States? I say that it is not true. This reputation existed, however, only in the Puritan colonies and in those colonies among the state preachers and writers of what they wished to have believed as history. The politics of this "busybody and agitator" has become

irrevocably fixed in the foundations of the United States, while their religious politics have been swept from the face of the earth. Prof. Osgood admits that he "suffered and accomplished". Suffered by whom? Solely by the political religious oligarchies, Massachusetts and Plymouth. That he "accomplished", I have shown; and then he closes with this: "He (Williams) in the main received as considerate treatment from the Massachusetts authorities as was possible under the conditions which then existed" (I, 235). The same argument has the same force in maintaining the chopping of the heads of Algernon Sidney and Sir Thomas More, or the burning of John Calvin, or the hanging of Mary Dyer. But it is indefensible in such cases in this period of the world's history.

Prof. Osgood states (v. I, p. 235) that Williams was deficient in practical political talent, and that he had few friends and fewer followers. In the light of the democratic constitutions of the American States today, and of the political constructions of towns, the learned Professor's indictment of Wil-

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liams comes to naught, but rests heavily upon Williams' oppressors. The General Court enacted a law in 1630 refusing admission to every man to be a Freeman who was not a member of the General Court's church, and also protested against Roger Williams being admitted to preach at Salem. In what would such work result today?

Prof. Osgood writes peculiarly concerning the construction of the town government under the constitution written by Roger Williams. I will reproduce it. "We do promise to *subject ourselves* in active or passive obedience to all such orders or agreements as shall be made for public good of the body, in an orderly way, by the major assent of the present inhabitants, masters of families incorporated together into a town fellowship, and such others whom they shall admit unto them—ONLY IN CIVIL THINGS".

The people by a majority vote could elect a town council. This council could make such laws, for the good of the body politic, as it pleased, and all the people subjected themselves to obedience to these laws; but the people had confined the scope of legislation by the town

council to "civil things". Neither the town council under this constitution, nor the Court of Commissioners under the first charter, nor the General Assembly under the second charter, possessed power to enact religious laws, nor to mix religion with politics; nor levy taxes for religious purposes; nor to establish any kind of a church or religion. But Professor Osgood makes a very different showing. He says: "The last clause (only in civil things) expressed the resolves of the planters, that the enjoyment of rights in the town should in no way be conditioned by church membership" (v. I, 336-7). Who were the "planters" when this constitution was written by Mr. Williams? Prof. Osgood says: "By Williams, and half a dozen men who accompanied him, a town government was instituted early in 1636" (I, 335). Four persons came with Williams. Two were men, John Smith and William Harris, and two were boys, Francis Wicks and Thomas Angell. The boys could not act politically in "Planting" a town. Harris was "Poor and destitute" (R. I. Hist. Tract 14, p. 53, 4). Smith was penniless. He was not one of the original Proprietors, but became

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a freeman by the twenty-five acre distribution of land in 1645-6 (Prov. Early Rec. 2, 29). The town clerks were ordered to "draw up the names of the twenty-five acre men and of the purchasers, and to *have their names distinctly*" (Prov. Early Rec. 2, 125). Did these two penniless young men fix the principle on which Williams planted Providence? The proposition is positively absurd. The learned professor says: "The enjoyment of rights in the town should in no way be conditioned by church membership". That a man could become a freeman of the town without being a member of the (town) church; in other words, church membership was not a prerequisite to the rights of citizenship. If that is all that "Only in civil things" meant, then members of the body politic who were members of the church of the town could be elected members of the town council. If Mr. Osgood is right, what prevented such a town council from levying a tax wherewith to pay the expenses of the town church? In what consisted the "rights of the town"? The masters of families of the town formed the body politic. Their rights consisted in having a domicile, or an actual fixed residence, and the right to vote, and the right to be taxed. But the saving clause, "Only in civil things", in the constitution, prevented an inhabitant from being taxed to support somebody's religion, and from being a party with power to tax other inhabitants to pay for his own religion. Never in the history of the construction of governments had such powers and such restrictions been established. These four small words written by Roger Williams, and establishing the town government of Providence, fixed the destiny of the coming American governments. Nothing comparable to them exists in American history.

Professor Osgood says: "Williams was a resident (of the Massachusetts Colony), never having been admitted to the number of freemen" (1, 228). But

the learned gentleman is in error; moreover, it is an error both vital and fatal to all that he says, concerning Williams' opposition to the taking of oaths: "Roger Williams tooke the Oath of Freemen, 18 May, 1631" (Mass. Col. Rec. 1, 366). Just before he took this oath, the General Court enacted that "No man shall be admitted to the freedom of the body politique, but such as are members of some of the churches within the limits of the Colony" (Mass. Col. Rec. 1, 87). In May, 1634, the General Court enacted a new oath which every man must take before he could be admitted a freeman; and repealed the former oath which all men, Roger Williams among them, had taken (Mass. Col. Rec. 1, 117). The General Court then enacted that all boys above sixteen years of age should take this new oath (Mass. Col. Rec. 1, 139), and then made this extraordinary order: "That those that received the former oath shall stand bound no further thereby to any intent or purpose then this new oath tyes them that takes ye same" (Mass. Col. Rec. 1, 117).

This new oath was the first work of the first representative government which the Massachusetts Colony ever had. "Twenty-four of the principal inhabitants appeared as the representatives of the body of freemen",—"the freemen were so increased that it was impracticable to debate and determine matters in a body, * * so that this representative body was a thing of necessity" (Hutchinson's Hist. Mass. Bay, v. 1 (1764), pp. 35, 36). A synopsis of this new oath is necessary. It pledged subjection to this government, which government was the General Court above described, to be true and faithful to that body; pledging the person and estate to the assistance of that body; and submission to the wholesome laws and orders made by it; every freemen pledged himself not to "plott nor practice evil against this General Court, that body being the sole Judge in such cases; nor consent that any shall soe doe, but will

timely discover and reveal the same to the lawful authority now here established. Not established by the people, but by a portion of the twenty-four men who had sat themselves up as a government, taking to themselves all legislative, judicial and executive powers. It was further provided that every person taking this new oath agreed that none but the General Court shall have power to choose, or admit, freemen; it was to have sole legislative power; levy all taxes; elect all officers, from the Governor down to the lowest military or judicial officers, and last, but most significant, every person admitted to be a freeman was forced to agree that "*none but the General Court hath power to dispose of lands, or to give and confirm properties*" (Mass. Col. Rec. 1, 117).

Prof. Osgood describes this new oath of 1634 as the "Residents' oath", and he continues: "Williams was a resident, having never been admitted to the number of freemen, and hence was directly affected by the new enactment" (v. 1, 228). I have given the evidence that he, Williams, took the oath in 1631, and hence was a freeman, and now I say that by this extraordinary "Residents' oath", as the learned gentleman calls it, his rights of citizenship were taken away and new conditions imposed which no intelligent nor honest man could ever take. It was this infamous playing with the oath which Williams resented, just as he should have done. William Codrington, who attempted the seizure of the Rhode Island government in 1651, was one of the General Court when it played Battledore and Shuttletcock with an oath sworn "by the dreadful name of the everliving God". Williams resented, as all just men should. When the Massachusetts government admitted Roger Williams to be a freeman, in 1631, was he not a freeman, and being a freeman from 1631 to 1634, how could the General Court destroy his freeman-ship by this "Residents' oath", as Prof.

Osgood calls it? Was not Williams justified in raising and discussing the question whether such magistrates should have power to administer an oath to unregenerate men? (1, 228). The mere statement of the case is a perfect defence for Williams.

At this point it is proper to consider the charge which Prof. Osgood makes against Roger Williams that he made in the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth Colonies "an attack on Land Titles" (Osgood's Amer. Col. 1, 229). This terrible charge is not original with Prof. Osgood; he has followed the corrupt religious writers of that age. Nothing can be more corrupt in politics than a politico-religious politician, and these Massachusetts and Plymouth writers can supply almost unlimited evidence in confirmation of my statement. The paper written by Mr. Williams, upon which this charge is made, does not exist; hence neither Prof. Osgood nor myself can cite it. Gov. Winthrop states (Hist. New Eng. 1, 145) that the Governor (Winthrop himself) and the assistants took into consideration a treatise which Mr. Williams, then of Salem, had sent to them, and which he had formerly written to the Governor and Council of Plymouth, wherein, among other things, he disputes their rights to the land they possessed here, claiming that by the King's grant they could have no title nor otherwise except they compounded with the natives". Gov. Winthrop continues: "Mr. Williams also wrote to the Governor (Winthrop himself) and to the rest of the Council, very submissively professing his intent to have been only to have written for the private satisfaction of the Governor, etc., of Plymouth without any purpose to have stirred any further in the matter, if the Governor here (Winthrop himself) had not required a copy of him". But, continues Winthrop (Hist. New Eng. 1, 146), he, Roger Williams, "withal offering his book or any part of it to be

burnt". On such a statement, with nothing whatever to sustain or to change it, against Mr. Williams, Prof. Osgood charges Williams with making an "attack on land titles". It is a perversion in the use of language. I deny the truth of the accusation, and I will maintain the correctness of the opinion held by Mr. Williams upon the question.

The Plymouth government rested upon the patent of James the First, 1620. The Massachusetts government rested upon the charter of Charles the First, 1628, until the English government seized and destroyed it. When the English government established governments for these two colonies, did it give in absolute individual ownership all the lands in New England to the men named in the charters, or to the Colony? The mere statement of the proposition is destructive to the question of individual ownership. As to colonial ownership, the question is settled by the grant of the Massachusetts charter, by which lands were taken and assigned to another party without remuneration to Plymouth. A grant of jurisdiction does not carry individual ownership of the earth at present, nor did it then.

Roger Williams has stated his own opinion thus: "We have not our land *merely* by right of patent from the King, but the natives are true owners of all that they possess or improve" (*Bloudy Tenent Washed*, p. 26). Chancellor Kent, the ablest writer upon American law yet born here, thus describes these Indian titles: "The Indians have only (at present) a right of occupancy, and the United States forms the legal title subject to that occupancy, and with an absolute right to extinguish the Indian title of occupancy either by conquest or purchase. European nations held these immense territories *subject to the possessory right of the natives*" (*Kent's Commentaries on American Law*, 1st ed., 1, 242, 3). When an Englishman purchased this right of occupancy, which Williams did, in the case

of the Original Deed, did he get nothing, or did the land belong to England? He obtained absolute individual ownership, and the charter of 1663 affirms the soundness of this action, and this is precisely the position of Mr. Williams both to the Plymouth and to the Massachusetts government. He made no public outcry. How was he making "an attack on land titles"? The learned professor says "Williams knew little of law" (1, 225). Who, then, in New England knew any more about "law", and especially Indian law, than did Mr. Williams? In England, at the time when Mr. Williams wrote the first *Sachems Deed*, there were upwards of sixty-two titles and conditions of titles in use. How many men then, or even now, knew anything about them? Chancellor Kent holds, as Williams held, that with a charter must come a purchase from the natives, or the then owners or occupants of the lands. The United States bought from Spain the jurisdiction of the 1600 islands known as the Philippines. Did not the United States pay seven million dollars to the Roman Catholic priests who had seized all the valuable lands of Luzon? If Williams was not right, why did the United States do this? For holding this opinion Roger Williams was disfranchised and an oath made for him to swear "that none but the General Court hath power to dispose of lands". And in addition Prof. Osgood states that Cotton induced Winthrop to delay proceedings against Mr. Williams until the General Court's church had first tried and condemned him (*Osgood's Amer. Col.* 1, 227). Kent says "purchase or conquest" alone could "extinguish" the Indian land title; so held Mr. Williams. He knew more law than all the men in Massachusetts, in spite of what Prof. Osgood says, and the facts here stated are a complete vindication of Roger Williams from the charge of having made "an attack upon land titles".

The right of a State to thrust a morbid person, taken from a sore of another person, or from some animal, upon any pretence, is now before the United States Supreme Court for adjudication. Shall this Medical Fraud which kills, but never cures continue.

The number of American families who now buy coal by the basket, at a cost of \$12.00 per ton, is a singular testimony for the prosperity paragraph.

If Bryan had been elected President, he could now have accomplished what Roosevelt has done since November 8th.

Six wagon loads of yellow Journals standing before a Church on Sunday morning is an edifying spectacle.

A church that teaches every Sunday a downright lie must be a valuable adjunct to the Divine Master in teaching us Divine Truth. The tablet set up in the First Baptist Church stating that Roger Williams was its founder is a lie which has not even a suspicion of truth in it.

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IN DEFENCE OF RHODE ISLAND, AS FOUNDED BY ROGER WILLIAMS.

III.

I will touch one more of Prof. Osgood's "historical" statements. It is this: "He (Roger Williams) even refused to pray with his own wife, because she continued to attend the *public assembly*" (Amer. Colonies, I, 232). This is given by the learned scholar as his own thought, without citation of any authority. But it is not original with him. Again, as "Williams wrote a letter to his church declaring that he had severed connection with the churches of the bay, and would cease to commune with his brethren in Salem if they did not break off communion with the rest" (Amer. Col. I, 232). In proof of this the learned gentleman cites Winthrop I, 198—the word "communion" is given by Savage, the editor) of Winthrop, as being "*communication*." Prof. Osgood ignored this correction, which changes the entire construction of the sentence. In his preface Mr. Savage says: "Before the collation of the manuscript (of Winthrop's Journal) with the volume printed in 1790 had proceeded through many pages the discovery of numerous important errors seemed to make a new edition of the history very desirable." Mr. Savage continues: "Anybody has called for a very scrupulous attention to the exact phraseology of the original

MS. and the reader may confidently receive the text of Winthrop for a correct one, verified by a collation of his autograph at three several periods." Prof. Osgood ignores Winthrop, as Savage gives it, and has apparently followed the now discredited edition of his (Winthrop's) History of 1790, transcribed by ignorant men, with their ancient religious integrity significantly marked. Mr. Winthrop's Journal existed only in manuscript from 1650 to 1790, and had been used and possibly mutilated by the earlier writers.

I will now consider the phrase used by Prof. Osgood, cited above: "He even refused to pray with his own wife because she continued to attend the public assembly". First, he shows nothing to prove that Mrs. Williams "continued to attend the public assembly". The proposition is sheer nonsense. In 1637 Joshua Verin was refused political rights in Providence, by the direct interference of Roger Williams, because Verin refused to allow his wife to attend religious meetings when and where she pleased. Would Williams have treated his own wife, in 1634, directly the reverse of the way in which he treated other men's wives in Providence in 1637? Mr. Osgood here followed Dexter's as to R. W. his Banishment (p. 45). Dexter cites Winthrop, I, 166, but he prints the word which Winthrop says was "*communication*" as being "*communion*", citing page

166, at which place there is no reference to it. He then goes back to Hubbard (Hist. New Eng., p. 206). The matter is not on page 206, but on page 207 in these words: "He would not pray nor give thanks at meals with his own wife nor any of his family because they went to the church assemblies" (Hubbard's Hist. New Eng., 1815, p. 207). Hubbard took the clause *verbatim* from Morton's *Memorial*, first published in 1669. I cannot cite that edition, but I cite the Newport edition of 1773, page 88, where will be found the exact language used by Hubbard. Morton concocted it by fraud, using the word "communion", which Savage showed was never used by Winthrop nor by Williams. But Prof. Osgood has not correctly used the language of these men. He uses the words "public assembly" instead of "church assemblies", which both Hubbard and Morton used. A "public assembly" may not be a church. Such is the pedigree and paternity of this nasty fraud. It must have been one of the forty lies which Samuel Gorton said that he could point out in Morton's *Memorial*. More-

over, Mr. Williams denied the doing of any such thing at the trial in the General Court; in proof of which I cite Cotton Mather (*Magnalia*, folio, Book 8, Chap. 2, Paragraph 6). These are Mather's words: "He (Williams) complained in open court that he was wronged by a Slandrous Report as if he held it unlawful for a Father to call upon a child to eat his meat". This fact is not stated by Osgood, nor Dexter, nor Hubbard, nor by Morton, each following the other, nor does it exist in Winthrop, whom they all have followed.

I put the naked question directly to this learned teacher of history: Do you believe that for any reason Roger Williams refused to pray with his wife; or that for any cause Roger Williams refused to invoke the Divine blessing upon the meat which he gave to his children?

One of the games of the writers of Mass. Bay Col. politico-religious "history" was the invention of a half a dozen, more or less, of men, named Roger Williams, and then play "historical" thimble-ri-g with them. Such an attempt has been made in my own case. "Are you sure

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(writes a Massachusetts man to me) that *our* R. I. Roger Williams took the oath of a freeman on the 18th May, 1631, or was that *the other* Roger Williams who applied to be admitted freeman in December, 1630, he then living in Dorchester, and who moved afterwards to Connecticut?" Such a proposition has but one meaning, to wit, by saying nothing to cast suspicion upon what I had said. The answer is this: One end of the oath of 1634 made him who took the oath swear that "None but the General Court hath power to dispose of lands". Did that apply to the man whom Prof. Osgood says did not found Rhode Island; or did it apply to *the other* Roger, who had moved into Connecticut? There can be but one answer, and that is my answer. Again, why did the other end of this oath of 1634 contain these words, "Those that received the former oath shall stand bound no further thereby to any intent or purpose than *this new oath ties them that takes it*"? How does this refer to *that other* Roger who had moved into Connecticut? Did this Connecticut Roger ever menace land titles in Massachusetts? Never. There

was but one man then in New England, whatever his name or personal identity, to whom this oath of 1634, and both ends of it, too, could apply, and that man was Roger Williams, the Founder of Rhode Island. The fact fits the act, and the act fits the fact. Whoever and whatever his identity, a man had been forced to swear an oath in 1631 under which the General Court made the man to be a freeman. In administering this oath this General Court played the personality of God himself.

Four years later this same immaculate, but dramatic, body assumed again the personality of God, declaring "that those who received the former oath shall stand bound no further thereby, to any intent or purpose, than *this new oath ties them that takes it*". What right had these twenty-four men, then forming the legislature of the Colony, to assume the impersonation of God, for it was an impious assumption of the attributes or prerogatives of Deity, which was neither more nor less than blasphemy? They pretended to annul the obligation of an oath upon him who took it, and thus to transform a freeman into a resident, or,

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in other words, a tramp. What at that time was the nature of an oath under the laws of England? Here is the law: "An oath is an act of Religion where he that swears calls God to witness the truth of what he affirms or denies; it is a security which the law hath invented to promote truth and justice; an oath ought to be administered to none but those who understand the nature of an oath; such oaths ought to be imposed on Jews and heathens, as they allow to be obligatory" (Wood's New English Institutes, London, 1712, p. 368). Even to this day the same fundamental principles prevail (Bouvier's Law Dict. 2, 251). But Roger Williams held to the unchangeable sanctity of an oath; as a clergyman in England he knew well the relation legally in which he stood. By the Statute 1, Eliz. ep. 1, a clergyman who refused to take the oaths incurred *præmunire*, the punishment for which was loss of the King's protection, and of all lands or other property; he could bring no action; nor was any man safe, knowing the clergyman to be guilty of not taking the oath, to give him aid and comfort (Bacon's Abridgment, 4, 147). Under the legal light of such conditions

the action of the "Religious" General Court of Massachusetts towards "our" Roger Williams was positively infamous, while Williams held sternly to the force of the moral and religious obligation of his oath.

The Massachusetts General Court had acted squarely in the face, and in violation of, the English law in its work against "our" Roger Williams, notwithstanding which incontrovertible fact the learned Professor specifies "our" Roger as being the only man in Massachusetts who knew little, or nothing, of law. One of the specifications charged against Williams, not the Connecticut Roger, but "ours", and for which he was tried by his own accusers and banished, was for holding that "he (the magistrate) ought not to tender an oath to an unregenerate man" (Wintthrop's Hist. New Eng. 1 (1858), 193). What right had these men, acting as a self-constituted body in a petty English colony, to banish or hang a man for his belief in the sacred character of an oath, when his belief rested so squarely upon the English statutes, as did that of Roger Williams, the Founder of Rhode Island?

I wish to recur a moment to the charge

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made against Mr. Williams of making "an attack on land titles". First, he made no outcry, nor appeal, nor attempted personal acquisition, nor scare. In what, then, constituted his "attack"? He merely stated his opinion, in writing, not by speech, to the Plymouth government. "So secretly was this done that the Boston oligarchy could learn nothing of the nature of the "attack". Thereupon Gov. John Winthrop, the true and dear friend, politically, of course, asked Mr. Williams to loan the manuscript to him, and Mr. Williams suspecting nothing at once carried it to his "friend". Mr. Williams believed that there was a title in the Indian: that title which Chancellor Kent subsequently called the title of "occupancy", and he believed that in sound morality the English should purchase it and thus acquire a sound title; not resting "merely", as he said, upon the Patent of a European King. This was in no sense an "attack", as Prof. Osgood names it. It was right. Now look one moment at the action of Gov. Winthrop and the General Court. The borrowed manuscript was read to the General Court and the new oath of 1634 was enacted, by which every man was made to swear that "none but the General Court hath power to dispose of land". This was a direct personal attack upon Mr. Williams (not the Connecticut Roger, but our Roger); an "indictment" against Massachusetts, as Prof. Osgood calls the document, was written by Winthrop, and under it Williams was "judicially" tried for "an attack on land titles", condemned and judgment executed by Gov. Winthrop and his General Court for a crime which the General Court and Winthrop were alone guilty of committing. Gov. Winthrop and the General Court had played the part of deceit in getting the manuscript. The real criminal accused his victim, tried, condemned and executed him, and for two centuries has damned him in all her "histories".

Mr. Williams was acting clearly and coolly upon moral lines in obtaining the Indian titles of occupancy. His idea was to buy and pay for the removal of an

Indian tribe through the chief sachem and thus acquire a perfect title. In this position he is sustained by Chancellor Kent, as I have before cited. But for it he was banished from the Colony and "historically" damned by all her writers ever since. Williams held to the principle of purchase, but Massachusetts chose war. The result was that the Rhode Island lands were *all obtained* without a murder, nor the expenditure of an ounce of gunpowder; while Massachusetts acquired her lands by wars, almost continuous for forty years. And Roger Williams became, according to Prof. Osgood, an "overscrupulous busybody and agitator".

The learned scholar declares that "two of the three *indictments* which he (Williams) urged against Massachusetts were flimsy and unjustifiable; by putting them forward he won for himself the reputation of an overscrupulous busybody and agitator". Did Williams write the "indictments" against himself, under which he was tried? And if he did not write his own indictments, how is he responsible for their "*frivolity and unjustifiability*"? Again, these indictments under which Mr. Williams was tried were, according to Prof. Osgood, indictments not against Williams, but indictments against Massachusetts. Why try Williams under an indictment against Massachusetts? Who ever heard of such legal and judicial nonsense? Not one of these "indictments" was written by Williams; they were, from the first word to the last word, the accusations of his clerical and political enemies.

Prima facie. John Winthrop wrote them ten or fifteen years after the event (Winthrop's Hist. New Eng. 1, 193). Their entire construction, "frivolous or unjustifiable", was the work, in my own opinion, of John Winthrop, and John Cotton, and Increase Mather. The fourth (4th) indictment Winthrop writes in these words: "He (Williams) held that a man ought not to give thanks after the Sacrament nor after meat" (Winthrop's Hist. New Eng. (1853), 1, 193). Is that an indictment of Massachusetts? But

Williams denied every word of it, and Winthrop forgets to mention the fact. The reader can find Mr. Williams's denial in Cotton Mather's *Magnalia* (Folio Bk. 8, Cp. 2, Par 6).

In the matter of the meaning of the four small words, "*only in civil things*", which Williams wrote in the first constitution of a town government for Providence, I differ radically from the position assumed by Prof. Osgood, and in support of my opinion I have here followed with the action of the Rhode Island government under these four small words from the day on which they were written until this moment:

In 1637, Joshua Verin was denied his political rights because he denied to his wife, her religious right to attend religious service when and where she pleased (Winthrop's *Hist. New Eng.*, 1853, I, 341).

In 1640, the masters of families reiterated, "We agree as formerly hath been the liberties of the town, so still to hold forth Liberty of conscience (The Combynatione, 1640, Prov. Early Rec. 15. p. 3).

On the 17th September, 1641, the town of Newport enacted this law: "It is ordered that that law of the last Court made concerning Liberty of Conscience is perpetuated" (R. I. Hist. Col. 4, 214).

Here is the language of the first Code of Laws under the first charter: "And otherwise than which is herein forbidden all men may walk as their consciences persuade them every one in the name of his God" (Code of 1647, p. 50).

"Blessed be God who faileth not, and blessed be His name for his wonderful Providence by which alone this Town and Colony and that grand cause of Truth and Freedom of Conscience hath been upheld to this day" (Narr. Club 6 264). Time was 1654.

"We have no law among us whereby to punish any for only declaring by

words their mindes and understandings concerning the things and ways of God as to salvation and an eternal condition" (R. I. Col. Rec. I, 377). Time, September, 1657.

"Freedom of conscience to be protected from enforcements was the principal ground of our charter (of 1643), both with respect to our humble sute for it, as also to the true intent of the honorable and renowned Parliament of England in granting of the same unto us, which Freedom we still prize as the greatest happiness that man can possess in this world" (R. I. Col. Rec. I, 379). The time was 1658.

"We determine humbly to present the matter as touching the considerations promised concerning the aforementioned people called Quakers, unto the Supreme authority of England, humbly craving advices and order, how to carry ourselves in any further respect towards those people soe that therewithall there may be no damage, nor infringement of that chief principle in our charter concerning Freedom of Conscience" (R. I. Col. Rec. I, 379). Time, September, 1658.

In their humble address they have freely declared that it is much in their hearts, if they may be permitted to hold forth a livelie experiment, that a most flourishing civill state may stand, and best bee maintained, and that among our English subjects, with a full libertie in religious concernments; and that true pietye rightly grounded upon gospell principles, will give the best and greatest security to sovereignty, and will lay in the hearts of men the stringent obligations to true loyalty." The language of the King, Charter of Charles the Second, 1663.

"Noe person within the said Colony at any tyme hereafter shall bee any wise molested, punished, disquieted, or called in question, for any differences in

opinion in matters of religion, and doe not actually disturb the civil peace—but that all and every person and persons may from tyme to tyme, and at all tymes hereafter freelye and fullye have and enjoye his and their own judgments, and consciences in matters of religious concerns” (Charter of Charles the Second). Time, 1663.

“Forasmuch as from the beginning of these Plantations law hath been enacted as to Liberty of Conscience” (R. I. Col. Rec. 2, 495). The time was August, 1673.

In May, 1677, the General Assembly “declared that it is their full and unanimous resolution to maintain a Full Liberty in Religious concerns relating to the worship of God” (Col. Rec. 2, 541).

In answer to questions asked by the Committee for Foreign Plantations (English), Gov. Sanford said: “We leave every man to walk as God shall persuade their hearts, and do actively or passively yield obedience to the civil magistrate, and have liberty to frequent any meetings for worship” (Chalmers’s Polit. Annals, 284). The time was May, 1680.

“Their design was to live quietly together, with Liberty of Conscience” (Douglas’s Summary, 2, 76). Time, 1755.

“They established an universal Liberty of Conscience, and this natural right of all mankind has been inviolably maintained throughout the Colony to this day—Liberty of Conscience being settled in this (Rhode Island) and denied in the two neighboring Colonies (Massachusetts and Connecticut). (Stephen Hopkins, Prov. Gazette, 20 Oct., 1762.)

“They pay no taxes for the support of ecclesiastics of any denomination” (Morse Amer. Geography, 1793, v. 1, p. 383).

Under the light of these citations from the laws and the history of Rhode Island, I cannot but consider the definition of the legal force of the words “only in civil things”, as they were given in the first constitution of a town government in Rhode Island, as given by Prof. Os-good, as inadequate. He said, “The clause expressed the resolves of the planters that the enjoyment of rights in the town should in no way be conditioned by church membership”. Such a definition does not touch the edge of the boundaries of the idea.

Here for the time I rest. I am under obligations to no man for the ideas advanced. They are all my own, and are wholly new. I have buried beyond the hope of resurrection the story of an “attack on land titles” made against Williams, and hurled them back upon the Massachusetts General Court, in which body they were originated. I have overthrown utterly the “religious” lying of ages concerning the refusal of Williams to pray with his wife if she attended “public assemblies”; or invoke the blessings of God upon the meat for his unregenerate children. I have throttled the senseless stories of the antagonism of Williams to an oath. I have demonstrated that Roger Williams was the Founder of the first town on earth with a government *only in civil things*, and shown that, today, every town in the United States rests upon such a foundation; and I have shown that Williams wrote the first Charter of a State based upon purely democratic principles, a state separated absolutely from the church, and in soul liberty. And here for the time I rest.

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